HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Tuesday, December 7, 1976

The SPEAKER (Hon. E. Connelly) took the Chair at 2 p.m. and read prayers.

WINDANA GERIATRIC CENTRE, GLANDORE

The SPEAKER laid on the table the report by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, together with minutes of evidence, on Windana Geriatric Centre, Glandore.

Ordered that report be printed.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS

The SPEAKER laid on the table index to papers laid before Parliament and petitions presented to both Houses, 1962-75; and general index to public and private Bills before the Houses of Parliament, 1962-75.

Ordered that indexes be printed.

QUESTIONS

The SPEAKER: I direct that the following written answers to questions be distributed and printed in *Hansard*.

OMBUDSMAN

Dr. EASTICK (on notice):

1. Has the Minister for Planning or the State Planning Authority further considered the letter of the Ombudsman forwarded in June, 1976, and referred to in the 1975-76 report of the Ombudsman at page 11 and, if so, what action has been taken, if any, and what administrative and/or legislative procedures are expected to follow?

2. How many complaints has either the Minister or the authority received from the public at the lack of "appellate protection?"

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The replies are as follows:

1. Proposed development within areas subject to planning regulations—zoning, can only attract third party appeals when the development is a consent use as opposed to a permitted use. Interim development control is by definition a temporary control available to council for a limited period only. To require all approved developments in the interim development control area to be subject to objector appeals would create very great administrative loads on councils and the State Planning Authority, and would no doubt have a serious effect in delaying very many proposed developments. It is not proposed, therefore, to alter the existing arrangements.

2. It is not possible to give the number of complaints the State Planning Authority has received, as no register of complaints of this nature is kept. However, it is a distinct impression that complaints of this nature are rare so far as interim development control applications considered by the authority are concerned. The amount of criticism directed on councils administering interim development control is not known.

BRASS BANDS

Dr. EASTICK (on notice):

1. What funds have been made available by the Government in each of the financial years from July 1, 1970, and are expected to be made available this financial year, for the purpose of advancing the production and enjoyment of brass band music?

2. During that time has any assistance been given to either an existing or establishing band for the purchase, updating or replacement of equipment and/or uniforms and, if so, what is the method of application and the criteria then applied in determining the application?

3. Is any assistance, or increased assistance, envisaged for brass band entertainment in the future and, if so, in what manner is the assistance expected to be made available?

4. Which officer in the Government employ, if any, is the recognised liaison officer between brass band groups and the Government?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The replies are as follows:

1. The South Australian Government has provided an annual grant to the S.A. Bands Association, which is recognised as the central "spokesman" and authority for the majority of brass bands in this State. Amounts provided are as follows:

	$
1970-71	6 200
1971-72	6 200
1972-73	7 050
1973-74	7 350
1974-75	7 300
1975-76	8 000
1976-77	5 300
	$47 400

Notes:

(*a*) The 1972-73 grant included an amount of $850 towards costs of a national junior bands championship (March, 1973).

(*b*) The 1973-74 grant included an amount of $1 150 towards costs of the National (Adult) Band Championships (November, 1974).

(*c*) Included in the 1975-76 grant was an allowance of $1 500 towards initial costs of establishing the S.A. Concert Brass, as requested by the association, including uniforms and music scores, etc.

2. See 1 (*c*) above.

3. The Arts Grants Advisory Committee has received several requests from individual bands for assistance, but has preferred to recommend one grant to the central band association, to be used for the benefit of the entire brass band movement. Whether the committee will recommend continuation of grants in future periods, or grants to individual bands, is unknown. The Government does not seek to interfere with or direct the committee's deliberations, nor does the committee wish to be bound by inflexible guidelines. Grants are recommended solely on merit.

4. The Arts Development Branch of the Premier's Department is the point of contact between brass bands, the Arts Grants Advisory Committee and the South Australian Government. Responsibility is not vested in any individual officer; however, Messrs. Amadio, Welsh and Wright are available to answer individual inquiries.

GAWLER RESOURCES CENTRE

Dr. EASTICK (on notice):

1. What is the current position in respect of the building of a resources centre at Gawler High School?

2. Have tenders been called or a contract let and, if not, when are either or both procedures expected to occur?

3. What is the expected delivery date of the seven Demac arts and craft units previously announced to be available for the 1977 school year?

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: The replies are as follows:

1, and 2. Tenders have been received for major additions, incorporating a resource centre. Subject to approval by Cabinet, a contract should be let by Christmas, and it is anticipated that work will commence at the beginning of 1977 and be completed by the beginning of the school year 1978.

3. The Construction Branch of the Public Buildings Department expects to be on site by the beginning of March, 1977, and to complete the work approximately by mid-year.

PREMIER'S DEPARTMENT

Mr. DEAN BROWN (on notice):

1. What Ministerial or private staff outside of the Public Service have been employed in the Premier's Department at June 30 for each year since 1968?

2. What was the position held by each staff member, and who were the persons involved?

3. What has been the reason for the increase in such staff?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The replies are as follows:

1. and 2. See attached table on page 2814.

3. Apart from the addition of a Research Assistant, which has also been given to the Leader of the Opposition, the increases have mainly been responses to increased demands for services from the Inquiry Unit, and in additional back-up staff in the form of steno-secretaries.

FILM CORPORATION

Mr. COUMBE (on notice):

1. Does the South Australian Film Corporation pay rates to the Adelaide City Council for the film library situated in O'Connell Street, North Adelaide and, if so, what amount was paid last financial year?

2. If rates are not paid, why not?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The replies are as follows:

1. Yes. $1 584 was paid for the 1975-76 financial year. On September 30, 1976, $1 740 was paid for the 1976-77 financial year.

2. See answer to 1.

SPORTING EQUIPMENT

Mr. DEAN BROWN (on notice):

1. Has the Government adopted a new policy that the Services and Supply Department should supply major sporting equipment and supplies to schools rather than have schools purchase supplies from specialist sports stores and, if so, why?

2. Did the former Minister of Education meet with a group representing specialist sports stores and give an understanding that such a practice would not be adopted and, if so, why has this undertaking been broken?

3. When will this scheme start to operate?

4. What is the anticipated total value of sports goods which the Services and Supply Department is expected to purchase in the first 12 months of this scheme?

5. What contracts have already been let under this scheme, what is the total value of each of these contracts, what companies successfully received the contracts, and where are the main operations of these companies based?

6. Is the Minister of Education aware that specialist sports stores are unable to compete with prices quoted by the Services and Supply Department because of the need to cover overhead costs, workmen's compensation premiums, pay-roll tax and other costs not included in costs of supply from a Government department?

7. Is the Minister aware that specialist sports stores are expecting to retrench staff as a direct consequence of this change in the source of supply of sports goods to schools?

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: The replies are as follows:

1. The feasibility of the Services and Supply Department supplying selected sporting equipment was investigated by a committee including representatives of the Education and (then) State Supply Department. The recommendations were adopted by the Supply and Tender Board and approved by Cabinet because of the savings involved.

2. The previous Minister did meet with a group representing specialist sports stores and expressed sympathy with their position, but no undertaking was given.

3. January 1, 1977.

4. $180 000.

5. Twenty-three contracts for amounts ranging from $200 to $40 000—eight contractors based interstate and 15 in Adelaide.

6. The Services and Supply Department's overhead costs of storing, handling and distribution of equipment are recouped in charges made to the schools for these items.

7. On February 16, 1976, sporting goods stores were given notice of intention by letter to facilitate their forward planning.

THE PINES

Mr. WOTTON (on notice):

1. Has the Government completed its contract to purchase The Pines?

2. Will this property be developed to provide facilities for total dependency care and if so, how many beds will be made available and when is it anticipated that persons will be admitted?

3. Has the Government any further plans to purchase or develop other properties to provide facilities for total dependency care and, if so, where and when?

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: The replies are as follows:

1. No.

2. Yes; 80; soon after the cessation of the current vendor's activities.

3. Yes. The possibility of providing additional facilities in the northern suburbs for persons requiring total dependency care is currently being explored.

	Ministerial Staff as at June 30								
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Executive Assistant	—	—	P. Ward	P. Ward	P. Ward	P. Ward	P. Ward	P. Ward R. Dempsey	R. Dempsey
Press Secretary	D. Warren	D. Warren	J. Mitchell	A. Baker	A. Baker	A. Baker	A. Baker	—	J. Templeton
Press Secretary	P. Middleton	P. Middleton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inquiry Officer	—	—	J. Richards	J. Richards	J. Richards	J. Richards	J. Richards	J. Richards	J. Richards
Inquiry Officer	—	—	—	R. Gregory	R. Gregory	F. Hansford	F. Hansford	F. Hansford	F. Hansford
Research Assistant	—	J. Bullock (16/3/70-2/6/70)	—	L. Scott	L. Scott	L. Scott	A. Koh	A. Koh	A. Koh
Catering Officer	—	—	—	—	J. Ceruto	—	—	—	—
Steno-Secretary	—	—	—	—	—	S. Dudley	S. Dudley	B. Sumner	B. Sumner
Steno-Secretary	—	—	—	—	—	P. Mulberry	P. Mulberry	C. Keys	C. Keys
Steno-Secretary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	D. Baker	D. Baker
Media Co-ordinator	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	K. Crease	K. Crease
Inquiry Officer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	E. Koussidis
Steno-Secretary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	K. Stegmar
Total	2	2 (3)	3	5	6	7	7	9	11

LITTLE ATHLETICS LEAGUE

Mr. BECKER (on notice): Did the Glenelg and Marion Districts Little Athletics League apply to the Tourism Recreation and Sport Department for financial assistance during the past two financial years and, if so:

(*a*) when;

(*b*) for how much and for what purpose; and

(*c*) what was the reply to the application and how was it justified?

The Hon. D. W. SIMMONS: No; (*a*) Not applicable; (*b*) Not applicable; (*c*) Not applicable.

UNITED KINGDOM PROPERTY

Mr. BECKER (on notice):

1. What property does the Government own in the United Kingdom and:

(*a*) where is this property;

(*b*) when was it purchased, and what was the purchase price;

(*c*) what type of property is it;

(*d*) what is the annual repair and maintenance cost; and

(*e*) the caretaking cost?

2. Has the Government considered the purchase of a residential property in the United Kingdom for visiting Ministers and departmental officers and, if so, what were the results of such consideration?

3. If such a purchase has not been considered, why not, and will the Government consider such a proposal?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The replies are as follows:

1. (*a*) (1) South Australia House, 50 The Strand, London; this property is under a 35-year lease, commencing 1959.

(2) Agent-General's residence, Wimbledon.

(*b*) (1) 1959, £10 250 a year.

(2) 1974, £67 000.

(*c*) (1) Single-storey building with a shopfront and reception area at the front and offices at the rear.

(2) Two-storey house.

(*d*) (1) In 1975-76 it was £620—minor repairs and maintenance.

(2) In 1975-76 it was £131—minor repairs and maintenance.

(*e*) (1) Heating and caretaking—£2 314.

(2) Nil.

2. No.

3. A residence for visiting Ministers and officers would need domestic and perhaps outdoor staff on a full-time basis, and it is doubtful if savings would result. In any case most visitors to London wish to stay as close to the centre of the city as possible. It would be inconvenient to travel to the suburbs to change for an evening function.

SAND BARS

Mr. BECKER (on notice):

1. What is the current programme for the removal of the sand bars at the entrance to the Patawalonga outlet and:

(*a*) when will this work commence; and

(*b*) what will be the total cost?

2. If this work is not to be carried out, why not?

3. Will the Coast Protection Board undertake further studies, including experimental studies, to arrive at a permanent solution to the problem of these sand bars and, if not, why not?

The Hon. D. W. SIMMONS: The replies are as follows:

1. The maintenance of the Patawalonga entrance for small boats is by the regular removal of sand from the beach on the southern side of the outlet. The next contract for this work will be called next year at a cost estimated to be in the order of $50 000.

2. See 1.

3. The area of coast in the vicinity of the Patawalonga outlet is already being studied by the Coast Protection Board, but a permanent solution to the problem of the sand bar to small boats is neither simple nor inexpensive. The method currently being adopted to reduce this problem, by using earthmoving equipment, is the most economic under the present circumstances. Other solutions to the problem are being sought, including seeking an alternative location for small boating facilities.

PREMIER'S ACCOMMODATION

Mr. BECKER (on notice):

1. Did the Premier change accommodation whilst in London this year, and, if so, from whence to where, and for what reason?

2. Where were the Premier's staff accommodated in London during his visit?

3. Was Miss Adele Koh's accommodation while she was overseas this year on official business arranged through the South Australian Government Tourist Bureau and, if so, at whose cost and where?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The replies are as follows:

1. Yes, the Premier and his staff were booked into Duke's Hotel, where the accommodation provided proved to be grossly inadequate. Inquiries were made elsewhere as to the availability of alternative accommodation and, within a few hours of arrival, arrangements were made for the party to shift into Claridge's Hotel.

2. See above.

3. Yes, except in Alor Star where the Kedah State Government made arrangements. The Malaysian Government met the cost of accommodation, which was provided at the Hilton Hotel in Kuala Lumpur, the Rasa Sayang Hotel in Penang, and the Government Rest House in Alor Star.

KARCULTABY SCHOOL

Mr. GUNN (on notice):

1. How many teachers and teacher aides, respectively, will be employed at the new Karcultaby Area School?

2. How many other staff including caretakers, a groundsman, secretarial staff or any others will also be employed at this school, and what are the qualifications required for the secretarial staff?

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: The replies are as follows:

1. It is intended to appoint 19·6 teachers (7·6 secondary and 12 primary) and three teacher aides, 30 hours per week, at Karcultaby, in 1977.

2. The other ancillary staff will consist of a clerical assistant, 30 hours a week, and a resident caretaker. There are no formal demands for qualifications for clerical staff, although it is preferred that such staff have three years of secondary education and passes in commercial subjects.

LISTENING DEVICES

Mr. DEAN BROWN (on notice): During the past six years has the Government, or any semi-government authority, ever used listening devices, or any similar devices, to record private conversations and, if so:

(*a*) when and where where these devices used;

(*b*) who issued the instructions that such devices should be used;

(*c*) are such devices still used;

(*d*) for what reasons were such devices used;

(*e*) what persons were under surveillance with the use of such devices; and

(*f*) what use was made of any information obtained through such devices?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: No.

DISTRICT NURSING FINANCE

Mr. ALLISON (on notice):

1. What is the ceiling amount available to South Australia from the Federal Government for assistance to the Royal District Nursing Society under the Home Nursing Subsidy Act?

2. How much finance would the South Australian Government have to provide in order to obtain that maximum amount?

3. Will the Government consider increasing its subsidy to the R.D.N.S. in 1977-78 to obtain the maximum Federal assistance?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The replies are as follows:

1. $1 122 670 for the 1976-77 financial year.

2. $1 122 670.

3. Financial assistance provided by the State Government to non-government health bodies is given on the basis of cost effectiveness in meeting identifiable health needs. Since it is not State policy to pay grants solely for the purpose of attracting subsidies from other sources, no undertaking can be given that the level of State assistance provided in 1977-78 will enable the society to obtain the maximum subsidy from the Commonwealth during that year.

SCHOOL INTAKE SYSTEM

Mr. ALLISON (on notice):

1. Why was the system introduced of continuous intake of children into primary school upon each child reaching the age of five years?

2. What special benefits were anticipated from this system, and have those benefits been achieved?

3. Has there been any departmental inquiry into the effects of this system upon children and teaching staff respectively and, if so, what are the findings of that inquiry?

4. Is it likely that the intake system will revert to half-yearly or once a term?

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: The replies are as follows:

1. Various forms of admitting children to school were discussed in the Karmel report into education in 1971, but the recommendation of the committee was for continuous entry. Its introduction followed a period of trial in pilot schools. Alternative procedures, such as terminal intakes and one intake a year were tested. The decision to adopt continuous admission throughout the State was made for educational reasons in the interests of children.

2. Children may now enter school in small groups or singly, which obviates much of the distress children experience when they attend for the first time as part of a large group. Teachers have an opportunity to more quickly and thoroughly know and identify the needs of individual children, since they are dealing with only one child or a small group rather than a total class of new children. Many teachers have expressed how quickly and happily new children are absorbed into the class group and school. From this beginning teachers can plan a progressive learning programme for each child. Continuous admission is the only form of school entry which allows every child to begin school on or soon after his fifth birthday, and is therefore equitable for all children. However, school attendance is not compulsory until age six. Once a child has turned five, the parents may enrol him at any time between his fifth and sixth birthdays. This allows the widest possible range of choice, depending on the needs of the child. The opportunity to make such choices is appreciated by many parents.

3. The original pilot schools reported on their experiences with continuous admission. The implementation of continuous admission has been continually monitored by Principal Education Officers and figures in many of their annual reports last year. These findings and the means of helping schools and teachers to implement continuous admission were discussed with Miss Rogers, Assistant Director of Schools (Early Childhood Education) earlier this year. It is recognised that it is difficult for teachers to provide for the progressive learning of individual children. This need exists, however, whatever form of school entry is used. Continuous admission makes it more apparent and emphasises the need to provide for individual

learning. The main reason for phasing in continuous admission over a period of time was to allow ample opportunity for teachers to prepare by means of discussion, observation and in-service. Principal Education Officers have conducted many in-service conferences and addressed meetings of teachers and parents. Where such careful preparation has occurred, continuous admission has been implemented with a minimum of difficulty.

4. Those schools which have not yet implemented continuous admission are still admitting children under the former scheme of February and mid-year intakes. It would be inconceivable at this stage to revert to this or another alternative system as, at this stage, at least half the schools of the State have adopted continuous entry.

HOUSING LOANS

Mr. ALLISON (on notice):

1. Is there an upper age limit for applicants wishing to obtain low interest loans from the State Bank or for applicants seeking to transfer to themselves an existing State Bank loan upon purchase of a mortgaged property and, if so, what are these age limits?

2. In view of the escalation of housing and land prices and the lengthier period needed for young people to save a deposit, will the Premier consider raising these age limits?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The replies are as follows:

1. Persons eligible for housing loans from the State Bank of South Australia:

(*a*) a parent or parents or guardian with one or more dependent children.

(*b*) a married couple without children provided both are under the age of 30 years (an age limit of under 35 years applies to applicants without children if listed before June 7, 1976).

There is no upper age limit for applicants in category (*a*). All applicants have to satisfy other conditions of eligibility as regards income, previous assistance from funds supplied through Government sources, current ownership of housing property, etc.

2. Present registration of names of prospective applicants (approximately 15 000) are expected to supply sufficient formal applications to absorb all funds available prior to the expiry of the 1973 Housing Agreement—June 30, 1978. Restriction to the age limit of 30 years for married couples without children was necessary to reduce the high percentage in this category receiving loans and thus delaying assistance to more needy young couples with dependent children.

GREEN TRIANGLE

Mr. ALLISON (on notice):

1. With the reduction of activity in the Monarto programme, has the Minister for Planning yet sought the support of the Federal Environment, Housing and Community Development Department prior to initiating a joint survey into the industrial development of the green triangle area?

2. Will the Government co-operate with the Victorian Government to include Portland in their inquiries?

3. Has the South Australian Government initiated preliminary departmental inquiries into green triangle needs and, if so:

(*a*) what were these inquiries;

(*b*) which departments were involved;

(*c*) when did the inquiries commence and finish;

(*d*) what were the terms of reference;

(*e*) have the findings been compiled;

(*f*) will the findings be made public and, if so, when;

and

(*g*) are preliminary information papers available for perusal?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The replies are as follows:

1. The Premier wrote to the Australian Minister of Urban and Regional Development (Mr. Uren) in April, 1974, requesting that his department undertake a survey and appraisal of the Portland-Mount Gambier region. During Mr. Uren's visit to the region in October, 1974, he indicated that his department did not regard development of the region as a high priority. The Department of Urban and Regional Development, to the best of our knowledge, had not undertaken any studies on the green triangle (including the south-west of Victoria) prior to the change in Australian Government. Subsequently, the Victorian Government has sought the support of the Federal Environment, Housing and Community Development Department in undertaking a study of the south-western region in 1977-78. This region includes the Victorian portion of the green triangle area. I believe that the Federal department has indicated that it has no funds available for such studies. Only limited access to departmental expertise and some assistance with data processing has been offered. Consequently, conduct of the study will be reliant on State resources. I believe a similar situation would apply for a South Australian study.

2. The Premier has written to the Victorian Minister for State Development and Decentralisation suggesting that any studies in the South Australian green triangle area be co-ordinated with a proposed study in the adjacent Victorian area. Consequently, it will be possible to assess the role of Portland and other adjacent Victorian areas in the development of the green triangle area.

3. A number of South Australian Government departments have investigated the needs of the South-East in the process of undertaking their normal departmental functions, e.g. education, health, etc. However, I have interpreted the honourable member's query as being concerned with departmental inquiries specifically directed to the development needs of the green triangle.

(*a*) An investigation of the existing industry structure in the Lower South-East.
An investigation of the existing labour resources in the Lower South-East.

(*b*) Trade and Development Division of Premier's Department.
Australian Department of Employment and Industrial Relations.

(*c*) March, 1975.

(*d*) No formal terms of reference were prescribed.

(*e*) Yes.

(*f*) Yes. An information paper was published in November and copies have been distributed in the region.

(*g*) Yes. An information paper was published in November and copies have been distributed in the region.

EFFLUENT PONDS

Dr. EASTICK (on notice):

1. Has the additional land recently purchased in the Nuriootpa area for the construction of winery effluent ponds been fully utilised?

2. Is it likely that any effluent pond will be drained totally or in part in the foreseeable future and in the event of any release, has any decision been taken by the Government as to the nature of warning required to be given to down-stream individuals and communities?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The replies are as follows:

1. The land near Nuriootpa was recently purchased by a private company, North Para Environmental Control Pty. Ltd., which was formed by three wineries and a distillery at Nuriootpa to give them additional waste-water storage. These lagoons are 5 hectares in area and cover approximately 15 per cent of the land purchased. At present, the lagoons are approximately 10 per cent full.

2. Unless there were substantial flows in the North Para River, no release of waste-waters from this lagoon system can be expected. As in the past, if release of waste-waters was possible, all users of the river would be notified in advance.

GAWLER BY-PASS

Dr. EASTICK (on notice):

1. Is it intended to complete the dual highway from the Gawler By-pass junction with the Main North Road to the Gawler corporation boundary, and, if so, when?

2. In conjunction with the recent upgrading of the Potts Road-Para Road-Barnet Road and Main North Road junction has the Highways Department given consideration to delineating the edges of the bridge over Potts Creek and providing an edequate guard rail and, if not, will it be considered as a matter of urgency?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: The replies are as follows:

1. Not in the foreseeable future.

2. Yes. However, the culvert at this small creek extends for the full width of the pavement and shoulders and is marked with guide posts. The creek itself is shallow and there is no need to erect a guard rail which in itself can constitute a hazard.

MEADOWS FACTORY

Mr. WOTTON (on notice): In addition to the grant approved for the conversion of the Southern Farmers' factory at Meadows into a community hall, as detailed in the answer to Question on Notice No. 39 of October 23, 1976, has a further application for financial assistance towards this project been received by the Tourism, Recreation and Sport Department, and, if so:

(*a*) what is the amount of the further grant sought;

(*b*) has this further grant been approved; and

(*c*) when will payment of this further grant, if approved, be made?

The Hon. D. W. SIMMONS: The Tourism, Recreation and Sport Department has received only one application for the conversion of Southern Farmers' factory at Meadows and as detailed in the reply to Dr. Eastick's question No. 10 on November 30, 1976, a grant of $3 750 has been approved. A similar amount has also been funded by the Community Welfare Department.

(*a*) Not applicable.

(*b*) Not applicable.

(*c*) Not applicable.

ECHUNGA PRE-SCHOOL

Mr. WOTTON (on notice):

1. Has the Childhood Services Council received a submission concerning the need for a pre-school centre in the Echunga area?

2. Has a grant been approved for equipment for this centre, and, if so, how much?

3. Has a grant been approved for a part-time teacher for this centre and, if so, how much?

4. If a grant for a teacher has not been approved, is it anticipated that a grant will be made available and, if so, when and how much?

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: The replies are as follows:

1. Yes, on December 23, 1975. A further submission was received through the Education Department in November, 1976.

2. Yes. A grant of $1 000 was approved on June 15, 1976, and has been since transmitted to the Headmaster of the Echunga Primary School for disbursement.

3. No.

4. Projects were ranked on a State-wide basis during November, 1976, against the funds presently available for new initiatives and the Echunga proposal was not seen as falling within the first level of priorities. Consideration of the staffing proposal has been deferred for the time being but will be reconsidered (together with all other outstanding initiatives) should additional funds become available in 1976-77. It is not possible to be more specific on this question in light of these circumstances.

E. & W.S. ACCOUNTS

Mr. WOTTON (on notice):

1. How many letters, advising of a discrepancy in calculating the first quarter's rates and forwarding an amended account, were sent by the Engineering and Water Supply Department during the months of October and November, 1976?

2. What was the extent of the discrepancies, and was the variation uniform in each case and, if not, what was the variation?

3. What has been the nature of the discrepancies, how did they occur, and what provision has been made to prevent a recurrence?

4. How many of these discrepancies related to the Mount Barker-Hahndorf area and, if there were other districts involved, what were they?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The replies are as follows:

1. 464.

2. Of the 464 adjustments effected, 227 were for increases and 237 were for decreases in annual values.

3. The information required by the honourable member will take some time to compile. I will try to have an answer for him by the time the House rises on Thursday.

4. 55. The remaining 409 adjustments involved various districts throughout the State.

BAVARIAN FESTIVAL

Mr. ALLISON (on notice): Will the Government make available a special monetary grant from moneys set aside for ethnic groups to the Mount Gambier Bavarian International Festival, to be held in January, 1977, in view of the fact that it is intended that this festival shall incorporate Greek and Italian cultural contributions, including performing artists from metropolitan centres?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: As the organisers of this festival neglected to apply for assistance, when availability of grants (for the 1976-77 period) was advertised in March-April, 1976, the Government was not able to receive a recommendation on their behalf from the Arts Grants Advisory Committee. There is, however, a possibility that the Australia Council, the Federal arts agency, will "devolve" a very limited amount of funds for support of festivals to the State Government early in 1977. Whether or not these funds are received in time to consider aid to the Mount Gambier event is a problem which only the Australia Council can resolve. Although all State funds for grants are at present fully committed, the organisers are welcome to discuss their needs with officers of the Arts Development Branch.

EDUCATION SURVEY

Mr. ALLISON (on notice):

1. When was the recent survey into the needs of pre-school education and primary education initiated?

2. When was the survey completed and what percentage return was received?

3. Was the survey in the form of a questionnaire and what specific age groups were covered?

4. Do the results of the survey justify an extension of child care services in the Mount Gambier East area and, if so, will a building be provided or is family day-care under subsidy being considered?

5. How many pre-school children are there in the North Gambier and East Gambier areas respectively?

6. Where will the $108 000 North Gambier Child Care Centre be located?

7. Has the number of pre-school children in East Gambier who require subsidised care yet been established?

8. Can subsidised pre-school child care be made available through existing private child care centres to reduce capital establishment costs?

9. Is Kongorong Primary School being considered for pre-school child care subsidies?

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: The replies are as follows:

1. The Kindergarten Union is at present undertaking a survey in all communities where a Kindergarten Union kindergarten exists to ascertain pre-school needs, e.g. sessional, pre-school, child-care play groups, etc.

2. Not yet completed. It will be completed about March, 1977. Every Kindergarten Union kindergarten will respond.

3. Yes, aged 0 to 9.

4. Survey not yet completed.

5. Not known until survey completed.

6. A childhood services centre which will include pre-school, play group, and facilities for community use is planned by the Kindergarten Union on a site between Acacia and Stafford Streets, Mount Gambier.

7. Not known until survey completed.

8. Subsidies to commercial child care centres are not possible under the present Commonwealth subsidy arrangements.

9. Kongorong Primary School submission will appear before Projects Committee, Childhood Services Council on Friday, December 10.

MOUNT GAMBIER SCHOOLS

Mr. ALLISON (on notice):

1. Has land been acquired for the construction of additional primary and secondary schools in Mount Gambier and district and, if so, where are these areas?

2. Has provision been made for either further extension of primary school accommodation at North Gambier Primary School or the construction of a new primary school in the North-Gambier area and, if so, which?

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: The replies are as follows:

1. Apart from sites which are presently occupied (by primary and secondary schools at Mount Gambier) the only one owned by the Education Department is that on the corner of North Terrace east and Kennedy Avenue (approximately 10 hectares),—originally purchased for a secondary school site—now seen as a long term possibility for replacing McDonald Park. A primary school site is required in section 321 and will be delineated in conjunction with developers—hopefully early 1977. Purchase can then be made.

2. There has been no planning for extensions to the primary school of the North Gambier Primary School and there are no plans for the construction of a new primary school in the North Gambier area. However, the provision of an open unit for the Mount Gambier North Junior Primary School is currently under consideration and the Education Department is also aware of the accommodation needs of the Mount Gambier North Primary School. The Regional Director has placed Mount Gambier North Primary School high on his accommodation priority list and it will be considered when the building programme for 1977-78 is being prepared.

MOUNT GAMBIER SHOPPING

Mr. ALLISON (on notice):

1. Are the local shopping areas provided in the Mount Gambier and district planning and zoning regulations for the developing northern area still considered relevant to actual needs and, if so, will the Housing Trust and private developers be encouraged to provide local shopping areas?

2. Does the Housing Trust intend calling tenders for construction of local shops in its newly developed north-east and north-west areas of Mount Gambier?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The replies are as follows:

1. and 2. The trust has a housing programme in north-west Mount Gambier 14 and in north Mount Gambier 15, and it is anticipated it will purchase some of the sites presently being prepared by the Land Commission in the north-east area (Mount Gambier 22). The planning of each of these areas provides for shopping locations. In the area known as Mount Gambier 14, the trust has entered agreement with a company group to purchase sufficient of the land for the development of a general purpose store with an acceptance of plans which will provide an additional three shops when the demand occurs. In the other two areas known as Mount Gambier 15 and 22, the development of shops within these areas will depend on the facilities already available in the area and if the demand warrants, shops could be established within these areas.

CULTURAL CENTRE

Mr. ALLISON (on notice):

1. Upon the passing of the Regional Cultural Centres Act, is it the intention of the Government to proclaim Mount Gambier a regional cultural centre?

2. Will the Government appropriate from general revenue a sum of money for construction of such a centre?

3. Has the Hassell report upon the cultural and social requirements for Mount Gambier and district been completed and, if so, when will this report be made public?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The replies are as follows:

1. The honourable member's question indicates a misunderstanding of the basic intention of the Act. Cities, as such, are not to be proclaimed as regional cultural centres. The Act provides for establishment of trusts within selected cities and towns to be charged with responsibility for creation and operation of centres. It is probable that a trust may be established in Mount Gambier to administer a centre to be built for the benefit of the South-East region of this State.

2. The honourable member's attention is drawn to section 13 and section 14 (1) of the proposed Act, which mention sources of funds.

3. The Hassell report was prepared by the architects for their clients, namely the Corporation of the City of Mount Gambier. It is, therefore, the prerogative of the corporation to decide when that report might be released.

MINISTERIAL STAFF

Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice):

1. What reasons, if any, besides confidentiality, are there for having Ministerial employees as was mentioned by the Premier in answering my question without notice on November 18?

2. Does the Government propose to continue to employ Ministerial employees?

3. Is it proposed to increase the number of Ministerial employees, and, if so:

(*a*) why;

(*b*) by how many; and

(*c*) when?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The replies are as follows:

1. The answer to this has already been given in previous answers in Parliament. If the honourable member spent more time in the House he would not be asking such redundant questions.

2. Yes.

3. Apart from Dr. Hughes there are no proposals at present to increase the number of Ministerial employees, and any increase will depend upon circumstances of the time.

Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice):

1. Are Ministerial employees subject to the provisions of the Public Service Act in carrying out their duties and, if so, what steps are taken to ensure that these employees comply with the provisions of the Act and by whom are such steps taken?

2. Are Ministerial employees subject to the same discipline and control as are members of the Public Service in the departments in which the Ministerial employees work and, if so, who exercises such discipline and control over them?

3. If they are not subject to the same discipline and control as are members of the Public Service, why not?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The replies are as follows:

1. No.

2. No. They are responsible to their respective Ministers.

3. Because they are not subject to the provisions of the Public Service Act.

HEALTH CLINIC

Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice): What procedures did the police use at Napoleon's Men's Health Clinic, Glenelg, on November 5, which resulted in obtaining evidence against Judy Doreen Lesue, and why were such procedures used?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: To publicise police procedures in this case would be against the public interest.

FESTIVAL PLAZA

Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice):

1. How many extensions of time have been authorised for the completion of the job on the plaza between the Festival Hall and Parliament House, and the car park underneath, and—

(*a*) for what reason has each been given;

(*b*) by whom has each been given; and

(*c*) have any and if so, which, such extensions added to the total cost of this work and by how much?

2. What is now the estimated total cost of this job?

3. What was the original estimated date of completion of this job?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The replies are as follows:

SOUTHERN PLAZA, CAR PARK AND OFFICES

1. Under the standard conditions of building contract adopted by the Royal Australian Institute of Architects and the Master Builders Federation of Australia, the architects have authorised the following extensions of contract time:—

Date	Extension	Reason	Cost
May 7, to May 13, 1975	40 hours	Inclement weather	—
May 24, 1975	8 hours	Inclement weather	—
May 31, 1975, to December 11, 1976	106 hours	Inclement weather	—
June 6, 1975, to June 9, 1975	175 hours	Labourers "black ban"	$18 256·00
June 24, 1975		Labourers "black ban"	
June 30, 1975, to July 17, 1975		Plumbers and Gasfitters "black ban"	
June 8, 1975		Overtime ban by metal trades	
July 16, 1975		Total stopwork in support of site allowance claim	
August 17, 1975		Strike by cement workers and quarry workers	
October 1, 1975		Strike by labourers in support of demands to receive 3·5 per cent wage indexation	
October 6, 1975		Overtime bans by cement workers	
October 20, 1975		Strike by labourers	
November 12, 1975	4 hours	Total stopwork due to Federal political situation	$3 651·20
January 20, 1976, to January 21, 1976	1 day 4 hours	Strike and ban on concrete delivery	
January 30, 1976, to February 3, 1976	2 days	Strike and ban on concrete delivery	
April 28, 1976	2 hours	Inclement weather	—
May 25, 1976	1 hour	Inclement weather	—
June 1, 1976	9 hours	Inclement weather	—
June 2, 1976	4 hours	Inclement weather	—
June 3, 1976	8 hours	Inclement weather	—
June 4, 1976	2 hours	Inclement weather	—
June 7, 1976	4 hours	Inclement weather	—
June 8, 1976	6½ hours	Inclement weather	—
June 9, 1976	4 hours	Inclement weather	—
June 10, 1976	2 hours	Inclement weather	—
February 18, 1976	4·5 hours	Inclement weather	—
February 25, 1976	9 hours	Inclement weather	—
February 1, 1976	4·5 hours	Stop-work protest meeting and subsequent non-return to work after meeting in support of claims for long service leave introduction into the building industry	$469·44
June 23, 1976	9 hours	Strike as part of State-wide stoppage over Medibank	$893·88
July 12, 1976	9 hours	National stoppage over Medibank	$893·88

Between July 12, 1976, and September 30, 1976, the builder claimed 139 days for extensions of time for a variety of causes, many of which dated back to occurrences earlier in the works. This claim included items such as:—

(*a*) Inclement weather
(*b*) Cooling tower discharge
(*c*) Waterproof membrane delays through demarcation disputes
(*d*) Modification of structural steel details in mid-1975
(*e*) Delay to pouring form 5
(*f*) Unavailability of labour for Saturday work

The architects disputed many of these claims and eventually agreed, with the trust's approval, to an overall extension of time of 69 days at a cost of $32 000, with the proviso that the builder agreed to bring the offices and the car park to a state of practical completion before Christmas, 1976, that is, prior to the authorised contractual time.

2. The total estimated cost of the works is $5 670 000, including:—
construction of car park and connection to Parliament House;
underpinning of Parliament House and diversion of services therefrom;
construction of southern plaza, including all gardens, lighting and connection to adjacent structures of the South Australian Railways, Festival Theatre and drama theatres;
construction of environmental sculptures, fountains and water pools;
construction of two floors of office extensions;
professional fees for architects and all other consultants; and
salary of Clerk of Works.

3. The builder's original contractual date of completion, subject to authorised extensions of time was September 29, 1976.

CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice): What are the conditions of employment specified in the contracts of each of Messrs. W. L. C. Davies, P. A. Bentley, I. R. McPhail, D. B. Hughes and Ms. D. E. J. McCulloch?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: These contracts are necessarily detailed, and I do not propose to incorporate them in *Hansard*. If the member has specific points in mind he should ask a specific question.

CONTRACT OFFICERS

Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice):

1. How many contract officers are there and who are they?

2. When was each of their contracts made and for what length of time does each contract run?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The replies are as follows:

1. There are five people employed on contract in the Premier's Department. They are:

P. R. Bentley, Executive Officer, Unit for Industrial Democracy.
W. L. C. Davies, Director-General for Trade and Development.
D. B. Hughes, Executive Assistant (Economics).
D. E. J. McCulloch, Women's Adviser.
J. E. Parkes, Manager, Publicity and Design Services Branch.

2. P. R. Bentley—February 16, 1976, for three years.
W. L. C. Davies—November 3, 1975, for five years.
D. B. Hughes—November 18, 1976, for two years.
D. E. J. McCulloch—June 1, 1976, for three years.
J. E. Parkes—November 25, 1976, for five years.

MASSAGE PARLOURS

Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice):

1. Do the police intend to continue using their present procedures to obtain evidence of offences committed in massage parlours and, if not, why not?

2. When were such procedures adopted?

3. Why have they been adopted?

4. How long have such procedures been available to the police and why were these procedures not used earlier?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The replies are as follows:

1. Yes.

2. These procedures have been used from time to time since 1975.

3. They were developed as a means of obtaining evidence when the persons operating massage parlours developed ways of counteracting other police methods.

4. This question assumes that the procedures now being used were not used previously. This is an incorrect assumption.

MINISTERIAL CARS

Mr. BECKER (on notice):

1. Is it Government policy for Ministers to take Ministerial cars out of the State and, if so:
   (*a*) on how many occasions has this happened during the past five years;
   (*b*) which Ministers were concerned; and
   (*c*) what was the total cost of each journey and to where?

2. If there is no Government policy in relation to interstate motor vehicle journeys, will the Government consider the matter and bring down a policy?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: The replies are as follows:

1. Government policy precludes cars being taken out of South Australia without prior approval:
   (*a*) On three occasions approval has been given.
   (*b*) Minister of Mines, the former Attorney-General, and the Minister of Environment and Conservation.
   (*c*) It is not possible to provide details.

2. See 1. above.

Mr. BECKER (on notice): Did the Minister for the Environment after flying to Melbourne recently, return to Adelaide by Ministerial car, and, if so:
   (*a*) when;
   (*b*) why was the car sent to Melbourne for his return;
   (*c*) were any national parks or other matters relating to the Minister's portfolio studied *en route* and, if so, what were they; and
   (*d*) what were the total costs of taking the car to Melbourne and return, including driver's expenses and overtime?

The Hon. D. W. SIMMONS: No.

RAIL ACCIDENT

Mr. WOTTON (on notice):

1. Has a report been prepared following a serious accident on September 20, 1976, involving a train and a semi-trailer on a double track railway crossing, which includes a main line, situated in the Gepps Cross Abattoir complex east of the Cavan siding and, if so, who instigated this report and could a copy of this report be made available?

2. Is there a recognised speed limit for railway engines involved in shunting and, if so, what is it?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: The replies are as follows:

1. Yes. The report was instituted by the General Manager, Rail Division, State Transport Authority in accordance with section 106 of the Railways Act. I have a copy of the report if the honourable member wishes to peruse it.

2. 30 km/h is the recognised speed limit for engines involved in shunting. However, in this case the engine in question was not shunting but travelling between Pooraka and Dry Creek with a permissible maximum speed of 65 km/h. The engine was travelling at approximately 50 km/h at the time of the accident.

ANAESTHETISTS

Mr. WOTTON (on notice): What period of training is required, either graduate or post-graduate, before a dentist or dental surgeon or a medical practitioner, respectively, can become a qualified anaesthetist?

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: Dentists are trained during their under-graduate training in local and regional anaesthesia. There is no graduate or post-graduate training for dentists in general anaesthesia. Medical practitioners are trained in anaesthetics as under-graduates. On becoming legally qualified medical practitioners, after completing a year's pre-registration internship in an approved hospital, they are qualified to enter medical practice and may conduct a wide variety of medical procedures, including general anaesthesia. Specialist training in anaesthetics requires at least three years training in an approved hospital after achieving full registered status.

CONTAINER TERMINAL

Mr. DEAN BROWN (on notice):

1. How many definite bookings are there for ships to berth at the new container terminal at Outer Harbor during the next 12 months, and what are the details of each berthing?

2. Is the Government concerned about the expected low demand or usage of this new facility, and, if so, what action is it taking to rectify the situation?

3. What shipping companies or lines have definitely promised to use the facility during the next 12 months?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The replies are as follows:

1. and 3. Several shipping companies have indicated that they intend to use the new container terminal at Outer

Harbor but, in keeping with normal practice, they would not be in a position to make definite bookings 12 months in advance.

2. The Marine and Harbors Department is not in possession of any information which would lead it to expect that there will be a low demand for use of the facilities.

BIRDS

Mr. DEAN BROWN (on notice):

1. How many persons have been prosecuted for the capturing of protected birds during the last two years?

2. Does the Government believe that there is widespread capturing of protected birds, and, if so, what action is being taken to increase the number of prosecutions and to stop the trafficking in birds?

3. How many departmental personnel are involved in policing the capture and sale of protected birds?

4. What species of protected birds is most commonly captured and illegally sold on the market?

5. Is there a danger that certain species of birds may become extinct if such capturing and trafficking is not stopped?

The Hon. D. W. SIMMONS: The replies are as follows:

1. 23.

2. Yes. Increased surveillance and inspection activities are not possible in view of the present resources available to the National Parks and Wildlife Division of the Environment Department.

3. There are 87 departmental personnel appointed as wardens under the National Parks and Wildlife Act. Ten of the wardens are actively involved in this area of illegal activity, but there would be minor involvement of other wardens. The total effort would be the equivalent of 4 man/years.

4. Parrots, finches, birds of prey and waterfowl.

5. Yes. Naretha blue-bonnets, orange bellied parrots and bustards in particular.

DR. R. GUN

Mr. DEAN BROWN (on notice):

1. What is the official position held by Dr. R. Gun within the Health Department?

2. What are the responsibilities of Dr. Gun in this position?

3. Under what Public Service classification is Dr. Gun currently paid?

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: The replies are as follows:

1. Occupational Health Development Officer.

2. The planning and development of occupational health services for industry in South Australia.

3. Senior Medical Officer.

DR. HUGHES

Mr. DEAN BROWN (on notice):

1. What is the official position held by Dr. Hughes within the Premier's Department?

2. What are his responsibilities in this position?

3. What is the annual salary being paid to Dr. Hughes?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The replies are as follows:

1. Executive Assistant (Economics).

2. The answer to this has already been given previously in Parliament.

3. $24 433.

MR. J. BANNON

Mr. DEAN BROWN (on notice):

1. What is the position currently held by Mr. John Bannon in the Labour and Industry Department?

2. How long has he held this position?

3. What salary is he currently receiving?

4. What other positions has he held within the department or on the Minister's staff?

5. What are his responsibilities in the department?

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT: The replies are as follows:

1. Assistant Director.

2. When he commenced duty on August 25, 1975, the title of the position was Assistant Secretary for Labour and Industry, but as from August 16, 1976, the title was changed by the Public Service Board.

3. $22 330.

4. None.

5. When applications were invited last year, and Mr. Bannon was the successful applicant, the duties of the position as shown in the advertisement were (they have not changed since then):

Assist the Secretary for Labour and Industry (the title is now Director) as required with the implementation of Government policy and departmental objectives particularly in the labour relations field. Responsible to him for the direction of the Planning and Research Division of the department.

THINK OF IT AS MONEY

Mr. DEAN BROWN (on notice):

1. What was the total cost of designing and printing of the pamphlet *Think of it as Money* concerning the cost of water?

2. How many pamphlets were printed?

3. How were the pamphlets distributed to letter-boxes and what was the total cost?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The replies are as follows:

1. Design, $1 700 estimated.
Printing, $13 200 estimated.

2. 1 100 000.

3. Distribution to 600 000 homes will begin with the despatch of rates accounts in January at no additional cost.

Total distribution cost including *Sunday Mail* insert was $6 500.

MAGILL SCHOOL FIRE

Mr. DEAN BROWN (on notice):

1. Did an explosion and fire occur in a fuse box of a wooden class-room at the Magill Demonstration School and, if so, what were the details of the cause of the fire, what damage was done, and what action has been taken to prevent a similar occurrence?

2. Did portions of the burning wall fall across students' desks and, if so, would there have been danger to the safety of children if the classroom had been occupied at the time?

3. Had electricians been carrying out work on the class-room prior to the accident and was the fire a result of faulty workmanship?

4. Have similar incidents in wooden units been reported and, if so, what are the details of these other incidents?

5. Was the fuse box situated immediately adjacent to the classroom door and, if so, does this constitute a serious design fault in a wooden building?

6. Was there an electrical fire-extinguisher within the classroom and, if not, where was the nearest such extinguisher located and what distance in metres was this from the front of the classroom?

7. What action, if any, has been taken to prevent a similar occurrence in other wooden classrooms?

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: The replies are as follows:

1. There was no explosion, but a fire did occur. Officers of the Fire Brigade and Public Buildings Department have considered the possible causes of the fire. The cause is presumed to be electrical, but the exact details of cause are not known. Damage occurred to the wall, floor, some desks and some students' books. As far as prevention is concerned, the wiring in the building has been checked and passed by Public Buildings Department officers. In general terms, the wiring of buildings is checked as a matter of course by supervisors, and it is expected that there is no likelihood of a similar event recurring.

2. Burning material did fall on students' desks. There would have been no danger to children had the classroom been occupied, because there was no violent explosion.

3. Yes, work was done on the classroom prior to the accident as a result of electrical reconnection following the relocation of the building approximately one month before the event. Officers of the Fire Brigade and Public Buildings Department have not been able to ascertain the exact cause of the fire and, therefore, we cannot say with certainty whether the fire was the result of faulty workmanship.

4. No.

5. Yes, the fuse box was situated approximately 50 cm from the main classroom door. This does not constitute a design fault, as a normal emergency exit is provided in such buildings.

6. A foam type fire extinguisher was used by the school cleaner to extinguish the fire. The extinguisher was situated within the classroom, and other extinguishers of a similar nature were in the adjacent classroom, the canteen and the assembly hall, all of which are within 30 metres of the classroom.

7. Investigations have shown that normal safety procedures and the supervision of electrical connections are adequate prevention against future similar occurrences.

SAMCOR COTTAGES

In reply to Mr. COUMBE (October 12).

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: When the South Australian Meat Corporation commenced operations in November, 1972, one of its first proposals was to demolish the 40 old cottages. This was delayed at the request of the South Australian Housing Trust, which proposed to purchase and renovate the buildings but, in July, 1975, the trust withdrew the offer. These homes, which were built in 1911-12, are in a state of disrepair, and would require expenditure of $15 000 to $20 000 per cottage to upgrade to present day accepted standards, particularly as serious deterioration is progressing. Nevertheless, because of the firm and continuing requests for tenancy from Samcor employees, ways and means of making the cottages habitable instead of demolishing them have been investigated. Recently, Samcor devised a plan which has been offered to the existing tenants and to other Samcor employees, whereby a proportion of the renovations will be carried out by the existing tenants and future tenants themselves. This offer has received good support, and the scheme will be commenced in the immediate future.

ANSTEY HILL WATER TREATMENT PLANT

In reply to Mrs. BYRNE (November 18).

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Work on the construction of the structures for the Anstey Hill water treatment works is proceeding according to schedule, and the commissioning date is programmed to be in late 1978 or early 1979, subject to site conditions and availability of finance.

MEAT ADVISORY BOARD

In reply to Mr. RODDA (November 25).

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: There is no provision in the South Australian Meat Corporation Act for the establishment of an advisory committee or a meat authority other than the South Australian Meat Corporation itself. A Meat and Livestock Industry Advisory Committee has, however, been established to represent all sections of the industry. This committee meets regularly and has made numerous submissions to the Minister of Agriculture.

DEMAC BUILDINGS

In reply to Mr. GOLDSWORTHY (November 18).

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: The question of safety of Demac units has been researched by the appropriate officers of the Public Buildings Department and they have advised that they do not believe that the units represent a fire hazard. The panels would need to be subjected to extensive structural damage before significant areas of the foam filling would be exposed, and, as a consequence, the risk of generating noxious fumes is extremely low. Should a fire occur during school hours, normal evacuation procedures would ensure that the children were removed quickly from the danger areas.

ALLENDALE EAST AREA SCHOOL

In reply to Mr. ALLISON (November 3).

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: A new transportable will be provided at the Allendale East Area School in the latter part of January, 1977. The matter of the poor state of repair of the double prefabricated timber classroom on the school site should be handled by the Regional Director of Education, South-East Region, as it would be considered to be a minor works and Regional Directors determine the minor works programmes for schools within their districts. In regard to staffing, the Staff Superintendent is currently looking at this matter for all schools for 1977. He has indicated that, on the recommendation of the Principal Education Officer, he will appoint an additional junior primary teacher. He also states that he intends to make a further additional appointment to the school so that primary teachers may have some non-contact time.

POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE

In reply to Mr. LANGLEY (November 18).

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: Available label space; there is already considerable difficulty in including in the label all

of the mandatory matter, such as directions for use, safety directions, name of poison and first-aid precautions, so that the inclusion of other information which is readily available from other sources is generally not favoured. The majority of poisons are distributed on a national basis with a common label for each State; under these circumstances, as there are principal information centres in each State and Territory, there would need to be eight entries which again is not practical because of lack of label space. The telephone number and name of the principal poisons information centre appears in bold type on the inside cover of the Adelaide and country telephone books in alphabetical order and is easy to find in an emergency. The entry was placed in this position following representations by the Director of Health in Canberra.

TATTOOING

In reply to Mr. DEAN BROWN (October 13).

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: The Government is considering amending legislation to prohibit tattooing of persons under the age of 18 years unless written consent of the parent or legal guardian is obtained. With respect to the second part of the question, viz., the establishment of health standards for tattooing of adults, a meeting has been held at which a set of draft regulations relating to skin penetration procedures and a code of practice was discussed. Following this meeting some proposed amendments are being examined, after which a redraft of the code and regulations will be forwarded to all local boards of health for comment.

ANTI-T.B. X-RAYS

In reply to Mr. SLATER (November 4).

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: The frequency of X-ray survey examinations for tuberculosis has been progressively reduced in recent years as the disease has come under more effective control. In 1974, 66 new cases of tuberculosis of the lungs were discovered in South Australia. Seventeen of these were found by X-ray survey examination. During that year a total of 13 persons died of tuberculosis in South Australia. Provision has been made in the 1976-77 Budget to continue the tuberculosis campaign throughout the year (including X-ray surveys) at the intensity required to ensure the satisfactory rate of control which has operated throughout the period of the national campaign against tuberculosis, which came into operation in 1950. This will be done despite the cessation of specific Federal funding for this work from December 31, 1976. For the following year the position will be reviewed when the Budget is being prepared, but there is no reason to think that a campaign of this importance, which has been so successful, will need to be curtailed below the level that the situation requires, during what may well prove to be its closing stages as a specific campaign.

URANIUM WASTE

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: Has the Premier been able to obtain the information I sought in a question I asked him last week concerning the alleged dumping of uranium waste at Maralinga? Last night, the person who made the original allegation on film at Maralinga (Mr. Alan Hudson) stated on a television news report, that 26 boxes of plutonium waste were buried there in 1960 and 1961. The news report also claimed that the area where the boxes were said to have been buried had been dug up after 1972, when Mr. Hudson made his original allegation, and that concrete had been poured over the top. In view of Mr. Hudson's latest claim specifying the number of boxes of plutonium that he says were dumped at Maralinga, the public needs to be assured that no danger exists. In fact, the public would like to know what the truth of the matter is. Has the Premier been able to clarify the position and obtain the required information?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: There has been an investigation of documents in the possession of the South Australian Government, which documents, of course, go back to Sir Thomas Playford's time. Those papers have not revealed anything that corroborates what was said by that individual. Inquiries are being made of the Commonwealth Government in relation to the matter. In the meantime, the British Government has issued a denial that any nuclear wastes from England were sent to the area. That is a quite specific denial issued from the office of the British Consul in South Australia. However, other inquiries that have to be made of the Commonwealth are proceeding.

YATALA VALE WATER SUPPLY

Mrs. BYRNE: In view of yesterday's bush fire, which threatened some houses in the North-Eastern foothills, will the Minister of Works have all aspects of supplying water to residents of the Seaview Road, Yatala Vale, area examined so that these people can be helped immediately in the best way possible? The Minister will be aware of my previous representations to him concerning the provision of a water supply to Seaview Road, the first occasion being on December 3, 1971. The last reply received from the Minister was by way of letter on November 16, 1976, in which the Minister said, in essence, that it was not economical to extend a mains water supply to the properties concerned but that he would be prepared to provide a metered standpipe if requested by the Tea Tree Gully council.

The Tea Tree Gully Emergency Fire Service had advised residents of Seaview Road and Mudge Road, Yatala Vale, that that organisation could not continue to cart water as it has done in previous years. I understand that the Tea Tree Gully council, at a meeting on November 22, 1976, resolved to apply to the Minister of Local Government, pursuant to section 435 of the Local Government Act, for a scheme to be authorised to enable a water carting service to be provided for the properties concerned, the application being lodged with the Minister on November 30 last. Will the Minister ask his officers to assist in expediting the matter to enable the Tea Tree Gully council to provide the service? At the same time, I ask that the decision be re-examined in respect of providing a water supply, including in the assessment an appraisal of the area of Seaview, Mudge and Norman Roads, and any other adjoining properties, proposed subdivisions, or streets that could be served by such a scheme, to see whether the scheme would then become an economic proposition. Finally, I point out that we are all extremely grateful to the fire fighters who assisted in controlling the fire. However, the purpose of my question is to ensure that the problem is solved as soon as possible not only in case a further bush fire occurs but also for the purpose of obtaining a domestic water supply for the area.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I appreciate the honourable member's concern; in fact, her representations on this matter have been frequent and constant. As she has stated already, I did suggest to her in the letter of November 16 that an approach should be made to the council so that we could provide a standpipe and supply water to residents from that source. Agreement has been reached with the council on that matter. Everything will be done to ensure that that installation is proceeded with as soon as possible. It will overcome the problem raised by the honourable member regarding the Emergency Fire Service's transporting water. Naturally, council will be required to pay for the water used. The supply will be metered, and arrangements must be made by the residents concerned to have the water transported. I have previously explained to the honourable member and to other members that about 30 uneconomic schemes are now being considered by the Government; many of those schemes are long-standing, far more so than the case raised by the honourable member. It would therefore be completely improper of me to put the case to which she has referred before others that are just as or even more urgent. Let me say, however, that residents of this area can have water immediately if they are willing to pay for it. The area concerned is one to which my department indicated clearly to the planning officers concerned that we did not intend to supply water, because the area is above the maximum water level. Even though people proceeded to build there, the department is willing to supply water to their properties, the cost of the scheme being estimated at $124 000. I believe that there are about 44 residents concerned (there may be a few more now) and, if they are willing to pay $12 000 annually to the department, the scheme can be considered economic. It would work out fairly expensive to the residents themselves but, if they were willing to spend that money, we could certainly consider providing such a scheme, which would involve pumping water to the properties in question.

Earlier this year, the Government decided that it would set aside $500 000 annually with a view to financing uneconomic schemes. Considering the priorities that have been placed on near-metropolitan schemes (and there were 10 such schemes at the time) I believe that the Seaview Road, Yatala Vale, scheme is about No. 7 on the list. On that basis, and under the scheme whereby we provide this money each year, it would probably be late 1978 before we could supply water to residents. I reiterate that this scheme is not economic to the Government, and it is inevitable that the more uneconomic schemes that are installed the more ratepayers generally must pay for their water. That goes without saying. I have the greatest sympathy for the honourable member's concern about this matter, but I believe that she would understand that, if the matter is to be handled fairly regarding other demands that have been made on the department, I can do no better than what I have done.

DROUGHT ASSISTANCE

Mr. NANKIVELL: Will the Minister of Works, representing the Minister of Lands, ascertain whether it is correct that freight subsidies under the drought assistance scheme commenced as a matter of policy on July 1, and terminated on November 10? If this is correct, can the Minister obtain for me a report about the position of those people who have stock on agistment that will subsequently be returned to them as a result of the improved season? I believe it may need a Cabinet decision, but will the Minister consider the applications made for fodder purchased before July 1 where it can be shown clearly that the purchases were made after due consideration of the circumstances and in anticipation of a drought, which was subsequently proclaimed for the area in which they reside? I have received letters from people who bought fodder at the end of May and in June and who have now received letters from the department stating categorically that, because the purchases were made before July 1, no subsidy will be payable on the freight paid for moving the fodder concerned to the properties. I do not know how many such cases there will be but I believe consideration should be given to genuine applicants who anticipated the need and purchased fodder just before July 1. There are also people who, because of necessity, moved stock before that time and who will have to return stock. I believe in both cases these people are outside the scope of the drought assistance proposals, as I understand them, that commenced on July 1 and terminated on November 10.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I shall be happy to take up the question with the Minister of Lands and bring down a report for the honourable member as soon as possible.

TYPHOID

The SPEAKER: The honourable member for Henley Beach.

Honourable members: Hear, hear!

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: I thank members for their welcome to me. I am grateful for the opportunity they gave me to represent this Parliament at the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association conference. I believe I learned a lot from attending the conference during which I was given the opportunity to make what I consider to be a useful contribution. Will the Minister of Community Welfare ask the Minister of Health whether the advice currently being given to oversea travellers in relation to inoculation is adequate in view of the recent cases of typhoid that have been reported in Australia? I refer to a newspaper report dated December 1 relating to a statement by Dr. E. J. Lloyd, a medical officer, as follows:

> The source of infection was almost certainly either poor water or unhygienic food preparation. There had been few cases of typhoid in Australia in the past 10 years. Those cases that had occurred usually were among travellers who picked up the organism responsible either in water or food . . . One of the Adelaide women had not been vaccinated against typhoid and the other couldn't remember. It was not necessary to have an injection but travellers were often advised to if they travelled through South-East Asia or Africa. In the case of a flight from London to Melbourne making the usual stopovers such a recommendation would not be made.

I believe that the reason why people are not advised to have typhoid and cholera injections when they are travelling directly to the United States or to England, or leaving those places to come here, is that it is a long time since those diseases have been evident in those countries. As flights often stop in places to take on food and water where the diseases are likely to be prevalent, I believe the situation in relation to giving advice to people about having inoculations for typhoid and cholera should be changed. I noticed when I was travelling recently that health officers were particularly casual. Only a few wanted to see the forms that indicated I had been inoculated against these diseases, and generally a slip of paper was placed in my

passport advising me that if I took sick within the next six weeks I should report to my doctor that I had been overseas. I believe that, because of the seriousness of these diseases, some firmer control should be placed on oversea travellers, and that advice given to them in relation to inoculations should be changed.

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: The member's personal knowledge will be valuable in this matter, which I shall be pleased to discuss with my colleague.

BIRDWOOD MILL MUSEUM

Mr. DEAN BROWN: Can the Premier say what purchase price was paid by the Government for the Birdwood Mill Museum; how much money was necessary to pay off the S.A.I.A.C. loan; what additional capital funds are considered necessary to make the museum a viable proposition; and what are the expected annual operating costs for the museum? The Premier announced last week that this museum had been purchased by the Government, and a report in the *Advertiser* last Friday speculated that the purchase price was more than $300 000. Reliable speculation since has it that the total cost to the Government was about $310 000, and that about half this amount was to cover S.A.I.A.C. funds invested in the museum as a loan made by that organisation in 1974. Also, it is believed that about $250 000, in addition to the amounts to which I have referred, will have to be spent on the museum and, as well as that, an annual operating cost of $50 000 will be incurred. If this speculation is correct, I am shocked at the tremendous costs involved in purchasing this asset. Furthermore, I was disturbed after reading a letter in the *Advertiser* this morning concerning the fact that some items in the museum—

Mr. WELLS: I rise on a point of order, Mr. Speaker. I suggest that the honourable member is debating the question.

The SPEAKER: I must uphold the point of order. The honourable member is now getting away from the question and is debating the issue.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: I was outlining what had been stated in the *Advertiser* this morning, and I do not consider that is debating the matter.

The SPEAKER: Order! I take it that the honourable member is not disputing my ruling?

Mr. DEAN BROWN: No, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER: Then I ask the honourable member to carry on explaining the question.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: I was pointing out that the letter to the Editor this morning brought some new and important evidence to light, and emphasises the concern at the tremendously high cost paid by the Government for that asset.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The Government does not believe that the cost of the Birdwood Mill Museum is high. In fact, the price paid for the museum was considerably less than the investment in it. However, I am not at liberty to disclose the amount of the purchase price, because that was a specific request of the company concerned—not that the Government has any worries about disclosing it.

Mr. Dean Brown: You don't think you have an obligation to tell the people how you spend their money?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I am sure the people are quite satisfied at the way I look after the Treasury in South Australia: it is the best Treasury in Australia. If the honourable member consults the surveys made by his Party about the support for the Government and the support for his Party, he will know perfectly well what I am speaking about.

Mr. Dean Brown: Don't dodge the issue.

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I am not dodging it; I suggest that the honourable member stop talking nonsense. This matter was properly investigated by a committee of this Parliament, and the recommendations of that committee have been accepted by the Government. The Government has acted accordingly, and I suggest that, if the honourable member has further inquiries on the matter, he should ask members of his own side who sit as members of the Industries Development Committee.

SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT

Mr. OLSON: Can the Minister of Works say what is the future of the sewage treatment plant situated on the banks of the Port River at Royal Park? I have received numerous complaints from constituents of mine who reside in Housing Trust houses at Semaphore Park, in the new West Lakes area, about the obnoxious smell and ozone emitted from the treatment works that are causing both embarrassment and discomfort to them. Will the Minister investigate the possibility of removing this hazard and, at the same time, accept that enough is as good as a feast and dispel the theory that there is no such thing as a free lunch?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The honourable member would know that the plant has been there for a far longer time than have the houses surrounding it. Although I appreciate the problems that emanate from the source to which the honourable member has referred, I do not know whether there is anything further we can do in order to minimise the discomfort his constituents have told him about. Certainly, I will examine the matter, because it is not the department's desire to cause any unnecessary discomfort. I know that certain works are going on in connection with the discharge of the treated effluent from this station, but that would not have any bearing on the point raised by the honourable member. I am unable to comment on the free lunch, but I only hope that, if possible, the works can be upgraded to solve the problem and that the future of the works is very bright.

VENEREAL DISEASE

Mr. RODDA: Is the Minister of Community Welfare, representing the Minister of Health, aware of a report that appeared in last Friday's *Australian* concerning the outbreak of a new strain of venereal disease? As this matter was brought to my attention over the weekend by concerned people, I subsequently obtained an extract of the report that I will make available to the Minister. It is reported that a new unsourced strain of venereal disease has been detected in Adelaide recently, in a man and a woman. The new strain is strongly resistant to penicillin, which is used to control this social curse. The report states:

The male victim in Adelaide was a business man aged 40 who had visited Asia and imported the disease to Australia. He sought treatment at Adelaide's V.D. clinic and when this failed saw his doctor.

I draw to the Minister's attention the fact that massage parlours in Adelaide (a matter that has been raised by the Opposition) are mere facades for prostitution. There has been an increase in this social scourge in the community, and these reports are of major concern to the people of Adelaide. Will the Minister have this matter investigated by his colleague in another place?

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: The honourable member has asked me two questions: whether I was aware of the emergence of this strain and whether I had read the report. The answer to the two questions is "No". The honourable member has asked me to bring this matter to my colleague's attention. I imagine that, as Minister of Health, he would be aware of it, but I will raise it with him to ensure that what the honourable member has put forward will be examined.

NATIONAL ECONOMY

Mr. ABBOTT: Can the Premier say what effect the *ad hoc* economic decisions of the Commonwealth Government are having on employment and investment in South Australia? The Federal Government is making major economic decisions each week, and it has now got the Australian community completely confused. The year of 1977 has been predicted as a year of record inflation and unemployment, following devaluation.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: It is difficult to say what will be the ultimate effect on South Australia, because it is hard to find out what is the policy of the Federal Government. Obviously, the decision to devalue completely torpedoed the announced policy of the Federal Government concerning its moves to contain inflation and reduce unemployment, and at the time of devaluation no consequent moves on devaluation had apparently been worked out. It was quite obvious that consequent moves would have to be taken, but they were not taken immediately, nor were they clear in the Federal Government's mind. Conflicting statements have been made during the past week concerning tariff cuts. A week later, we find that, apparently as a result of there having been no consequent moves on devaluation properly taken by the Federal Government, there has been a substantial inflow of capital (precisely of what dimensions has not been disclosed publicly). That could have been the only reason for the Federal Government's now suddenly revaluing by 2 per cent.

The Hon. G. T. Virgo: Today?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Yes, it revalued by 2 per cent today. If the Australian community and investors were confused before this, they are positively obfuscated at the present time. As a result, there is no chance of a revival of public confidence in Australia and a revival of investment necessary to improve the employment situation within Australia. There will be a gross decrease in public confidence, and that will affect every sector of the economy, unfortunately including ours. We are in the fortunate position in relation to devaluation that at the time we did not have in other countries any large outstanding orders of goods and equipment for South Australia, unlike the position of some of the other States, which were badly hit. Unfortunately, some employers in South Australia had outstanding orders in oversea countries, and they will have been badly hit by what has occurred. I can only hope that, by the time we get to the Loan Council meeting (the Prime Minister having refused a Premiers' Conference, that is the only way we can get them to the conference table with the State Premiers) in the middle of next week, they will at least have worked out some greater coherence of policy than is at present being evidenced.

Mr. COUMBE: Would the Premier agree that the devaluation decision made last week by the Commonwealth Government could assist many South Australian manufacturers who use Australian made products and materials, particularly in the car making and pressed metal industries, and could promote demands for Australian-made goods as opposed to the more expensive imported products and therefore create more employment opportunities?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: In the short term, with some companies in South Australia, it could have that effect. On the other hand, also in the short term, a number of companies in South Australia which rely on some imported materials are faced with very considerable difficulty indeed. The continued viability of some of those companies is endangered by it. In addition, the devaluation, because of its inflationary nature, is likely to set off wage and price spirals which will very shortly get rid of any advantage that the devaluation may have had. Other countries which have devalued recently have found exactly the same sort of situation as I have outlined facing them within a short period. I cannot suggest, as the honourable member would, that the devaluation is of unalloyed joy to the South Australian economy: it is not.

CHRISTMAS DAY BUSES

Dr. EASTICK: Can the Minister of Transport assure the House that the Government will resist resolutely the standover and blackmail tactics being used by some members of the bus driving fraternity in an attempt to advance their own financial position? It would appear that the use of Christmas Day and that period of the year as a period for greater demands for overtime to be levelled is a means of using the public as a wedge in an argument with the Government. I laud the Government's stand to this point in refusing additional funds to the bus drivers. I want the assurance of the Minister that the Government intends to resist resolutely any blackmail tactics of this nature.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I think it is always a great pity that, when asking a question, members use terms such as "blackmail", which of course takes away any credibility in the question the honourable member asks. Indeed, it reflects on his own credibility. There has been no blackmail in the claim of the tramways union approaches. The union has asked for its members who are working on Christmas Day to be paid the normal rate for that day, which is 2½ times, not taking into account that those members who work on Monday, December 27, the public holiday in lieu of Christmas Day, will be paid the 2½ times rate on that day. The Government has not been subjected to any blackmail; it has simply received a request. It has advised the union that its members who work on Christmas Day or on Monday, December 27 (or indeed on any other day), will be paid in accordance with the award.

MARINO RAILWAY LINE

Mr. MATHWIN: Will the Minister of Transport take action to have land adjacent to the Marino railway line cleaned up, in particular paying attention to the weeds, fennel grass, and rubbish, and also repairing the fences installed to protect the public? It has been reported to

me that the railway fence is down in many places and that, in particular, the cyclone-type fence installed to protect the public from any possible danger of straying into the Sturt Creek is of little, if any, use because it is down in two places. A considerable amount of rubbish can be seen along the track, and there is evidence also of old oil having been dumped. In many places, there are high weeds and fennel grass on both sides of the track, tending to harbour rubbish and causing seeds to be spread on private properties as well as on the area owned by the department.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I thought that, at the start of his question, the honourable member referred to the Marino railway station, and then he talked of the Sturt Creek. I wonder if he meant Marion.

Mr. Mathwin: The Marino line.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I think I had better get *Hansard* and see exactly where the problem is.

Mr. Mathwin: It is all the way along the track, as I said in the question.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: As soon as I can get the question, I shall look at it and see what can be done to solve the problem for the honourable member.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION

Mr. VANDEPEER: Can the Minister of Transport explain why the Motor Registration Division is reluctant to accept post office box numbers as postal addresses for country people? Recently, several of my constituents have been put to considerable inconvenience by the Motor Registration Division's having requested them to use residential addresses, not business or postal addresses. Many country people have only a box number as their address, their residence being 8 kilometres to 10 km from the town, so that they cannot use that address. One of my constituents gave the Motor Registration Division the section number and the hundred on which his residence was situated, and the division used that hundred and section for his address. My constituent then received a notice from the postal authorities asking him to inform the person who wrote the letter of his correct address. Some of my constituents are being caused considerable inconvenience in this regard. Motor Registration Division has said that it is a legal requirement for people to supply their residential address. When they supply their business address, they are asked to notify the division of their correct address so that mail can be sent accordingly.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I do not know how this has suddenly occurred in the honourable member's district. We did not have that trouble when the member for Coles was member for the district; they seemed to know where they lived then and had no difficulties.

Mr. Vandepeer: He wasn't as live-wire as the present member.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: Presumably the honourable member has found a constituent having a little difficulty with the Motor Registration Division and the Post Office. As far as I know, there is a requirement in the Motor Vehicles Act for a person to state his place of residence for the purpose of obtaining a driver's licence. I presume the Motor Registration Division is asking for details of place of residence because, after all, nobody lives in a post office box. I will refer the matter to the Registrar of Motor Vehicles to see whether I can get over the dilemma of the honourable member and his constituent.

KANMANTOO MINES

Mr. WARDLE: Can the Minister of Mines and Energy say why the Mines Department has not passed on to several landholders moneys it has received from the Kanmantoo mines and whether the department will add interest to the money that it has been holding? It seems from the brief information I have received from a constituent that on June 11, 1976, the Kanmantoo mines paid a cheque for about $7 295 to the Mines Department for lease payments. On asking the Mines Department on November 29, 1976, when this money would be paid, my constituent was informed that the department did not know. This is a long period for the department to hold money for mine leases which is to be passed on to lessees. There surely must be some explanation for this. Would the Minister consider adding interest to this money, which has been held for about six months by the department?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I shall be pleased to look into the matter raised by the honourable member. I have not heard anything about it, but I will investigate and see what I can do.

COUNCIL RATES

Mr. WOTTON: Is the Minister of Local Government aware of the abuse being levelled at councils by ratepayers who are incensed at the compulsory application by councils of fines on council rates, in accordance with the new provisions in the Local Government Act? Would the Minister be prepared to release more detail through the media in an effort to educate the general public about these new provisions in the Act? I have received many complaints from constituents who are concerned about this, and I have also been approached by the clerks of some of the councils who are particularly concerned about this and who believe that if more publicity, in the form of general education of people, could be handed out by the Minister, matters would be made easier for them.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: We did engage in some publicity in relation to this, and I thought that we had got the story over fairly well. Clearly, we will not always be able to get it over to everybody; we accept that. What the honourable member's question fails to do is consider two important points. First, it ignores completely the responsibility councils have to the people of their areas. Councils have ready access, I suggest, to the local papers that circulate in their areas, and I would have thought every council would make every possible effort to inform ratepayers of the new provisions. Councils certainly cannot blame the Government if they have failed to do so. Secondly, some councils, I think, left much to be desired in the preparation of new rate notices, because one would need very powerful glasses in many cases to be able to find reference to fines, so it is no good the honourable member blaming the Minister or the Government.

Mr. Wotton: I am not blaming the Minister.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: The final point I make is that, if the members of councils in the honourable member's district are so incensed (as he suggests), surely the members of council, and indeed the honourable member, will suggest to each of those ratepayers who have been fined compulsorily that, if they write to the council, the council has power to remit the fines, so let us just see how dinkum the councils are.

PROJECT MONEYS

Mr. VENNING: Can the Minister for the Environment, representing the Minister of Tourism, Recreation and Sport, say whether all moneys have been allocated for this financial year to the various projects applied for this financial year? If the answer is "No", how much money is left to be allocated? If the answer is "Yes", are there ways and means of urgent cases still being funded immediately? In the past fortnight I have received many letters from councils in my area saying that they have not been successful in relation to applications to the department for funding their projects.

The Hon. D. W. SIMMONS: I will refer the honourable member's question to my colleague (I think I am acting for him this week, anyway), and try to get a reply as quickly as possible. I know that money available for this purpose has been severely curtailed by the actions of the Federal Government.

Mr. Venning: Oh!

The Hon. D. W. SIMMONS: It happens to be a fact. If the member for Rocky River does not like that, he should not ask that sort of question.

PATAWALONGA

Mr. BECKER: Can the Minister for the Environment say when details will—

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: I didn't recognise you with your clothes on!

The SPEAKER: Order!

Mr. BECKER: I will not say what I am thinking—

The Hon. J. D. Corcoran: He's a streaker-peeker!

Mr. BECKER: Have you settled down yet?

The SPEAKER: Order! I ask the honourable member for Hanson to ask his question.

Mr. BECKER: Can the Minister for the Environment say when details of a study now being undertaken regarding small boating facilities will be made known to the public? In the reply to a Question on Notice today about the Patawalonga entrance and the sand bars that are causing problems for boats at that entrance, the final paragraph of the Minister's reply states:

Other solutions to the problem are being sought, including seeking an alternative location for small boating facilities.

Does the Minister's reply mean that small boats could be barred from using the Patawalonga entrance?

The Hon. D. W. SIMMONS: No, it does not mean that. The honourable member would know that a considerable and continuous expense is necessary to keep that facility open to the public. It is expected that it will cost about $50 000 a year to move away sand that accumulates at the entrance. The problem is causing the Coast Protection Board considerable concern. It is not intended to deny the public use of this facility. We will maintain to the best of our ability this facility so that it will be available to the public. At the same time, we recognise that the boating fraternity is experiencing a problem. Honourable members will know that the board considered the possibility of providing a boat launching ramp in the Marino Rocks area. The replies received from the public as a result of that inquiry are still being considered. In the meantime, the board is examining actively another area further south, and is also carrying out studies in the St. Kilda area. In addition, the board has in mind asking the university to carry out research into water movements along the metropolitan beaches. The short answer is "No", it is not intended to deny the facility to the public; instead, we are trying to consider other areas where we can expand the facility to the public without causing environmental damage.

INNES NATIONAL PARK

Mr. BOUNDY: Will the Minister for the Environment say whether immediate action can be taken to improve facilities for the touring public in and adjacent to Innes National Park? The Government has stated continually that parks are for people. Undoubtedly, Innes National Park is an ideal area for sightseeing, camping, surfing, fishing and the like. Quite correctly, the rangers at Innes National Park rigidly control camping in the precincts of the area. Now that the fire danger season is upon us, camp fires and barbecues are banned. The effect of the ban is that demand has increased in the area for take-away food rather than for the traditional can of beans. Sharpe's Trading Post services the area. Innes National Park is about 60 kilometres from Warooka, which is the nearest town of any size and which provides a service to the area. Money has recently been spent on upgrading the residence and shop facilities at Sharpe's Trading Post, but the work did not include any improvement to the interior facilities to cater for the take-away food demand. Sharpe's Trading Post is willing to meet this demand by providing the necessary equipment and undertaking the cost of providing the facilities in the premises. So far, however, the trading post has been unable to obtain permission to carry out the work. The number of people who use the area is increasing, particularly at this time of the year when many people use the area. Sharpe's Trading Post seeks immediate permission, if possible, to proceed with this work. However, that is not the end of the troubles of this area. Part of the renovations to the trading post included painting the kiosk, on which a good job was done. Because it is a national park and because the kiosk must blend in with the environment, the trading post cannot advertise that it is indeed Sharpe's Trading Post. No advertising is allowed on the building and, consequently, people can travel all the way from Adelaide and miss the facility that is provided for them. Although we all agree that we wish to care for the environment as much as possible, it seems to me that this requirement is carrying that care a little to its extreme. It is now more than 12 months since the lessees of the trading post sought a lease. As yet they have not sighted it, and they are frustrated about that, too. Similarly, the Warooka council wishes to improve its caravan parking and toilet facilities, but is stopped from doing so by a lack of water, whereas the national park has a viable water system that is now unused. Pumps, motors, piping, etc., are available to service the whole area, but the system is not used. My question refers to the specific disabilities of Sharpe's Trading Post but also to the more general question of the completion of a development plan for the area so that much needed facilities can be provided forthwith by the Warooka council and local private enterprise.

The Hon. D. W. SIMMONS: I know that the question of Sharpe's Trading Post has been rather vexed for a considerable time. The Government has spent money to upgrade this post as far as it could. I think I am correct in saying that it was not until the area was purchased by the Government that Warooka council

decided that the area did not meet certain standards, whereas the council did not object before the area was purchased. The provision of facilities in the area is a matter that should properly be dealt with in the management plan, which I hope is produced soon and which includes the whole of Innes National Park. In the meantime I will consider the matter raised by the honourable member regarding advertising. I agree that this is a fairly remote area and that it is a fair way from Warooka; however, I would not have thought that it was quite 60 km away. I agree that the trading post performs a useful function. Regarding the water supply, I am at a loss to understand what the honourable member is talking about when he refers to the Warooka council's facilities. I know of a caravan park at Pondalowie Bay, which is in Innes National Park, but it has been taken over by the park. I do not know of any other caravan park in the area.

Mr. Boundy: One is proposed at Marion Bay.

The Hon. D. W. SIMMONS: Part of a deal arrived at between the department and the Warooka council before I became a Minister was to exchange the Pondalowie Bay camping area for, I think, Penguin Point on the outskirts of the land acquired from Waratah Gypsum Company at Stenhouse Bay. I believe that the area of Penguin Point, just outside the boundary of the park and contiguous to Marion Bay, would be a satisfactory area for a caravan park or camping ground run either under the auspices of the council or privately. I did not know that there was a caravan park there at the moment.

Mr. Boundy: It needs water, and you've got it.

The Hon. D. W. SIMMONS: I do not think it is the responsibility of the National Parks and Wildlife Division to provide water supplies outside the area of its parks. I do not know whether or not there is any spare capacity in the area. I will have a look at the matter for the honourable member.

SPORT FACILITIES

Mr. LANGLEY: Will the Minister for the Environment ask the Minister of Tourism, Recreation and Sport how much money the State Government has spent on sport, compared with that spent by other States, now that this State has taken over certain functions formerly funded by the Commonwealth Government? From what I have heard this afternoon it seems that country areas have been left high and dry because the money has gone to the metropolitan area. I know that Mount Gambier and Clare have both been helped by the Minister.

The Hon. D. W. SIMMONS: I shall be pleased to get a report for the honourable member. I do not know what money has been spent on sport in country areas. However, I do know that to some extent the State Government has filled the gap left by the withdrawal of the Federal Government from funding certain sporting acitivities. On Sunday last I opened the Secondary Schools Athletics Championships at Olympic Park and I said then that the State Government had decided to provide $70 000 to assist in travel arrangements for athletes travelling to national championships in other States. Also, the Government has set up a junior coaching scheme that will provide valuable assistance to encourage junior athletes. I certainly do not believe there is any limitation on the money spent on sport in country areas, but I will get a report for the honourable member.

WATER SKIING

Mr. EVANS: Will the Minister for the Environment ask the Minister of Tourism, Recreation and Sport to carry out an investigation to find a suitable site, other than the Patawalonga Basin, for use by water skiing enthusiasts? Water skiers have only the Patawalonga but the council has limited the use of the water by skiers to the time between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Mr. Becker: Rightly so.

Mr. EVANS: People who wish to participate in this sport after they have finished work during daylight saving hours are unable to do so because of the time restriction. The Murray River is the only other place where these people can engage in their sport, but that is too far to travel. Complaints have been made by people living near the Patawalonga about the noise and the effect on the environment of water skiing. Will the Minister consider the Sturt River flood dam, which will in future have a constant small supply of water running into it, as effluent flows from the sewage treatment works at Brickhill Road, Heathfield? That water will be readily available to maintain a supply to that dam. I have been assured by the Minister of Works that the water will be safe for human beings to use, except in relation to salad vegetables. In investigating the matter, I ask the Minister to ensure that houses close to the dam will not be affected by noise. I believe the Sturt River flood dam could be developed for use by this sporting group which is disadvantaged at present.

The Hon. D. W. SIMMONS: I shall be glad to ask my colleague to get a report for the honourable member on this matter. I think he will be keen to see that as many facilities as possible are provided for all forms of healthy sporting activity. I shall be pleased to encourage him in that, provided that the proper environmental aspects are considered. I understand that the member for Hanson was satisfied with the limitations imposed on the use of the Patawalonga, and I think those considerations may well apply to the other site referred to by the member for Fisher. I will get a report for him and try to bring it down as soon as possible.

ACCOMMODATION FOR THE AGED

Mr. ALLISON: Will the Minister of Mines and Energy consider the needs of the aged people requiring accommodation in Mount Gambier? I have received recently two requests from elderly infirm people seeking accommodation through the South Australian Housing Trust. A letter from Mr. Crichton, Manager (Estates), South Australian Housing Trust, expressed the opinion that at present it was considered that there was adequate private aged persons' flat and home unit accommodaton in Mount Gambier. It seems, however, in view of the recently released Radford report that the survey revealed other facts. The report recommended that the trust be encouraged to build cottage homes for the aged under the States Grants (Dwellings for Pensioners) Act at least in proportion to the number of elderly relative to the number of trust flats provided elsewhere in the State. The report made seven or eight recommendations relevant to the provision of accommodation for the elderly in the Mount Gambier and Port MacDonnell area. I will pass that information on to the Minister. It seems that the accommodation available in Mount Gambier is not suitable for all the needier elderly infirm, and I ask the Minister to look into the question of the trust's providing at least some accommodation.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I will examine the honourable member's question and see what is the position in Mount Gambier and whether or not action can be taken about it.

At 3.8 p.m., the bells having been rung:

The SPEAKER: Call on the business of the day.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION: WATER SUPPLY

Mr. DEAN BROWN: I seek leave to make a personal explanation.

Leave granted.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: On November 25 the Minister of Works, in making a personal explanation to this House concerning his campaign to save water in this State, specifically invited me to comment on that campaign (page 2515 of *Hansard*). With great self-sacrifice I have now managed to bear the experience of listening to some of the radio spots featuring—

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker. There is no personal explanation involved in this. It is an attempt to indulge in debate under the guise of a personal explanation.

The SPEAKER: Unless the honourable member alters his tone of speech I must uphold the point of order.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: Then I will alter the tone of speech because—

The SPEAKER: This must be a personal explanation or I shall rule it out.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: What I want to relate to the House are my own personal views on that campaign.

The SPEAKER: That is not a personal explanation; that is debating. There are other avenues whereby the honourable member can express his personal points of view.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: I have looked at the Standing Orders regarding this matter, and I believe it is a personal explanation. I will not debate the subject, because I would not be permitted under Standing Orders to debate the subject.

The SPEAKER: Order! I would like to point out to the honourable member that I shall judge according to the Standing Orders.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: Having been specifically asked by the Deputy Premier for my views—

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member must be seated. I will not allow him to engage in debating whether or not the Minister or anyone else asked him for his views. There are other means whereby he can express his views.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker. If you allow the Minister to throw out such a challenge as part of a personal explanation, surely you will allow another member of Parliament to answer the challenge thrown out by the Minister also by way of a personal explanation. I would not have asked for this occasion except for the fact that the Minister specifically mentioned it during a personal explanation. I think, therefore, it is right and proper that I should have the right to answer that challenge from the Minister.

The SPEAKER: I do not uphold that. Either the honourable member makes a personal explanation or we continue with the business of the House. He cannot debate it.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: Can I ask for your ruling? If I relate my personal assessment of that campaign without debating it in any way whatsoever, is that a personal explanation? I would have thought it was.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I rise on a point of order, Mr. Speaker. You have ruled, and the honourable member has sought to argue about that ruling without moving dissent from it. Dissent must be moved immediately: it has not been so moved and, therefore, it is out of order for the honourable member to ask for further rulings on the matter.

The SPEAKER: I must uphold the point of order, and I will continue with the business of the House.

EMU WINE COMPANIES (TRANSFER OF INCORPORATION) BILL

Received from the Legislative Council and read a first time.

TRADE MEASUREMENTS ACT AMENDMENT BILL

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN (Minister of Prices and Consumer Affairs) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to amend the Trade Measurements Act, 1971-1975. Read a first time.

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: I move:

That this Bill be now read a second time.

I seek leave to have the second reading explanation inserted in *Hansard* without my reading it.

Leave granted.

EXPLANATION OF BILL

The objects of this Bill are threefold: firstly, the titles of "Warden of Trade Measurements" and "Deputy Warden of Trade Measurements" have been changed to "Commissioner for Standards" and "Deputy Commissioner for Standards" respectively. The new titles are more appropriate to the Public and Consumer Affairs Department in which the Trade Measurements Branch is incorporated and, it is hoped, will create more public awareness of the role of the Commissioner and the Trade Measurements Branch in consumer protection.

Secondly, the Act is amended to provide additional protection to the consumer where goods are sold by reference to their nature, quality, purity, class, grade, size or octane rating. It will be an offence to make a false declaration as to any such characteristic of an article, or to sell an article which has a different characteristic to that offered for sale. Penalties for these offences are the same as those for making a false declaration as to the mass of an article and for selling by short mass or measure. These penalties have been raised to bring them in line with present money values.

The need for this wider area of protection is apparent, for example, in the case of sales of petrol. It is quite possible for super grade petrol to be adulterated with petrol of a lower octane rating without the knowledge of the consumer. In times of petrol shortages and petrol discounting, some form of control is obviously necessary to prevent such practices. At present the Trade Measurements Branch has no powers in this area, and the proposed amendments will extend the service which the branch can

give to the consumer in cases in which the quality or grade of an article for purchase is a matter of importance to the consumer.

Thirdly, the Bill extends, retroactively, the regulatory powers of the Act to ensure that regulations which have been promulgated to give effect to the mandatory conversion of trade transactions to the metric system are valid. Clause 1 is formal. Clause 2 provides for the Act to come into operation on a day to be fixed by proclamation. Clause 3 amends the definitive section of the Act, section 5, by changing the titles of "Warden of Trade Measurements" and "Deputy Warden of Trade Measurements" to "Commissioner for Standards" and "Deputy Commissioner for Standards". Similarly, inspectors are to be Inspectors of Standards under this Act. The definition of "the Commissioner", that is, the Commissioner for Prices and Consumer Affairs, is deleted for clarification.

Clauses 4 and 5 amend sections 9 and 11 respectively of the principal Act by changing the title of the Warden. Clause 6 amends section 13 of the principal Act by changing the titles of the Warden and Deputy Warden. It is also made clear that "the Commissioner" referred to in the principal Act is the Commissioner for Consumer Affairs. Clause 7 changes the titles of the Warden and Deputy Warden in section 19 of the principal Act, and provides that the Warden and Deputy Warden in office at the commencement of this amending Act shall be deemed to be the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner for Standards respectively.

Clauses 8, 9 and 10 amend the title of the Warden in sections 20, 25 and 26 of the principal Act. Clause 11 amends section 33 of the principal Act by increasing the characteristics of articles in relation to which it is an offence to make a false declaration. The penalties provided are raised from $200 to $500 for a first offence and from $400 to $1 000 for a subsequent offence. Clause 12 amends section 34 of the principal Act to include as an offence the selling or delivering of goods with different characteristics from those offered or exposed for sale. The penalties provided in this section have also been increased to $500 for a first offence and $1 000 for a subsequent offence.

Clauses 13 and 14 amend the title of the Warden in sections 40 and 46 of the principal Act. Clause 15 adds to the regulatory powers of section 50 of the principal Act to include regulations relating to the conversion of trade transactions to the metric system. Regulations relating to such conversions made between July 31, 1975, and the commencement of this Act are to be deemed as valid as if this Act had been in force on that day.

Mr. WARDLE (Murray): I support the Bill, as do my colleagues. It may not seem to many members to be an important Bill. It is a short Bill. It is perhaps more important in my view than in the view of most members, because over a period of 13 years I was actively engaged in carrying out the duties of a weights and measures inspector in local government, a responsibility that does not fall on local government inspectors at present. Until 1971, local government was prepared to surrender its powers under the Local Government Act to the Lands Department, which in those days administered the Weights and Measures Act. In 1971, a new Act was passed, and an advisory council was set up to administer weights and measures. From that moment the branch has assumed the responsibility for that work in the community, and local government has ceded its powers to the branch. In the 1971 Bill an advisory council was to be formed consisting of three Government representatives, two council representatives, and a person from the Chamber of Commerce and Industry. It is rather interesting to know that today the branch has a team of about 30 inspectors throughout South Australia supervising measurements and masses in council areas, and it has become expert and efficient.

It was my pleasure about 13 years ago to be closely associated with Mr. Jim Servin, who came from Queensland. Mr. Servin accepted the responsibility of Warden of Standards, as he was called under the Weights and Measures Act. He set about to instruct, inform and educate council inspectors in these matters. I, like other council inspectors, appreciated tremendously the seminars and schools of instruction that Mr. Servin held throughout South Australia. He spent much time in country areas. He visited the corporate town of Murray Bridge and held there a school for two or three days for inspectors from councils in the area. About 10 or 12 inspectors undertook the course. Although weights and measures was only a part-time job of council inspectors in those days we, as a result of this tuition, became more expert in what the Act required of us.

It is with that background that I speak to the Bill. Much has been done in the past 10 to 12 years about weights and measures in this State. The name of the original Act has changed from the Weights and Measures Act to the Trade Measurements Act. Over the years the Warden of Standards became the Warden of Measurements, then the Commissioner of Trade Measurements, and now, under this legislation, Commissioner for Standards. His deputy will be known as the Deputy Commissioner for Standards. It is a good idea to call him a commissioner because, in our consumer protection legislation, that term is well used and understood. It is good that the Trade Measurements Branch comes into the same category.

Clause 11 amends section 33 of the principal Act and provides additional protection for consumers. Probably the most important part of this clause is the inclusion of the following passage:

mass, nature, quality, purity, class, grade, size, octane rating or price.

Probably the most important item is octane rating. Recently complaints have appeared in the press from people who believe that certain fuel has been diluted and that they have received fuel of a lower octane rating. I presume therefore that the "super" quality of high octane fuel is not as "super" or as high octane as it should be, simply because the rating is reduced by using lower rating fuels. The amendment to section 34 of the Act is important since it gives the branch teeth to deal with matters that involve short selling, that is goods that are not the quality of goods that have been advertised or are undersized or under-measurement. The Minister, in his second reading explanation, stated:

At present, the Trade Measurements Branch has no powers in the area with regard to super grade petrol, and the proposed amendments will extend the service which the branch can give to the consumer in cases in which the quality or grade of an article for purchase is a matter of importance to the consumer.

In order to fulfil more adequately the consumer protection legislation, this amendment is important. I have no complaint regarding the increases in penalties. The penalty for an offence under section 34 is increased from $200 to $500, which is a reasonable increase and accounts for inflation. The increase from $400 to $1 000 in the same section is likewise important. Clause 15 deals with regulations and provides for the branch to declare certain zones for certain periods for this purpose. I understand

that these regulations are considered not only by other States but also by other countries as being fundamental and important. It is an example of good draftsmanship as it is related to zoning matters.

I understand that the United States of America, the United Kingdom and New Zealand want copies of the regulations and that they might use them. I also understand that people from other States have considered the regulations to be adequate for their own needs and have asked for copies of them so that they can use them in their own legislation. I believe that South Australian consumers are now being well served.

I wish to pay a compliment to a man who we, as local government officers, felt did a tremendous amount to assure, instruct and inform us. I believe that we were much more effective local government officers following his arrival in South Australia. This department has grown. Some people will say that the department is building an enormous number of people around it and is empire building. One must consider the fact that probably 130 local government officers have served their councils at various times throughout the year doing this work, and not doing it nearly as effectively as it is done at the moment. We are all consumers and are all involved in seeing that the consuming public gets quality and correct quantities in respect of the goods which are advertised. It is not that there are so many people in the trade who are cheating the public, but there are always some. I wholeheartedly support the legislation before the House.

Mr. EVANS (Fisher): The purpose of my speaking on this measure is to give an opportunity for other matters to come before the House. There was a request that the Bill be not passed completely through the House tonight in order that the member for Davenport be given the opportunity to make further inquiries on this matter. The member for Rocky River wishes to say a few words.

Mr. Millhouse: Good heavens!

Mr. EVANS: We have the member for Mitcham here—an unusual occasion.

Mr. Millhouse: I will not be here long if the member for Rocky River is going to speak.

Mr. EVANS: If that is the case, I will give way to the member for Rocky River now. I support the Bill.

Mr. VENNING (Rocky River): I could start my remarks in a certain way, but I will not. I am concerned that this legislation has come before the House in the way that it has. We like to consider legislation and not just take it for granted. Possibly aspects of it have some merit. I am concerned about parts of it because I believe that the financing of the department will depend entirely on fines, whereas presently a charge of $40 is required for the testing of weighbridges. This will not now be the case. The financing will be done through a system of fines. We are building another arm of the bureaucracy. When Mr. Servin took up this position he had a staff of about eight people; that staff is now 30 people and it will be 40 before too long. I believe also that it is planned to put in a computer costing about $250 000, when the Public Service computer could have been used.

So the story goes on. Building up empires is what this Government evidently likes. I had a case reported to me this week in my area about the resident inspector of Port Pirie coming to Crystal Brook and starting to throw his weight around. He said, "You cannot use the weighbridge for weighing, because it is not registered. You are not a registered weighbridge operator." However, the operator was registered. One can see how this practice will develop throughout the State. These weighbridges (and I think you, Sir, will know the one to which I refer at South Australian Co-operative Bulk Handling Limited premises) are used throughout the State by the Highways Department. The department has its set of keys, and its officers are permitted to use the weighbridges to weigh motor vehicles. That being so, I see no reason for all the humbug that is occurring at present in relation to the main part of this Bill.

From the point of view of consumer protection in relation to measurements and fuel, it is necessary for this aspect to be watched closely. However, I am concerned about the other complications, for the reasons to which I have already referred. I look forward to dealing with various aspects of the Bill in Committee. I will be able then to ask the Minister to spell out some aspects of the matter that do not come to the fore at present.

Bill read a second time.

In Committee.

Clauses 1 and 2 passed.

Progress reported; Committee to sit again.

BEVERAGE CONTAINER ACT AMENDMENT BILL

The Hon. D. W. SIMMONS (Minister for the Environment) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to amend the Beverage Container Act, 1975-1976. Read a first time.

The Hon. D. W. SIMMONS: I move:

That this Bill be now read a second time.

I seek leave to have the second reading explanation inserted in *Hansard* without my reading it.

Leave granted.

EXPLANATION OF BILL

Members will recall that the principal Act, the Beverage Container Act, 1975, at section 2 provided it would come into operation on a date to be fixed by proclamation. Prior to a date being fixed, the Beverage Container Act Amendment Act, 1976, was enacted by this House and this Act dealt, for practical purposes, with the prescribing of certain containers the introduction of which into South Australia would have undesirable environmental consequences. This amending Act, in its terms, was expressed to come into operation on the day that the principal Act was proclaimed to come into operation.

By notice published in the *Gazette* of November 4, 1976, the principal Act was proclaimed to come into operation on July 1, 1977. The effect of this proclamation is that the powers given to the Government to prescribe containers under the relevant section, section 13a, will not be available to it until July 1, 1977.

There is evidence that environmentally undesirable containers may be marketed in this State in the near future and, as a result, the Government considers a better course would be to bring the principal Act into operation on January 1, 1977, and this is the effect of the proposed Bill at clause 2. I point out to members that the provisions of the principal Act dealing with deposits on containers and the creation of "can collection depots" will still not apply until July 1, 1977.

Mr. ARNOLD (Chaffey): I support this Bill; it is essential that it be brought forward at this time. If we go back to February, when the Minister introduced legislation to amend the principal Act for the purpose of controlling certain containers, we find that it was necessary to bring in that Bill because certain types of undesirable containers, particularly the non-returnable glass containers, the thin

glass bottles, or the plasti-shield type of bottle, were becoming apparent in South Australia. At that stage, the Opposition was prepared to support the legislation.

However, a problem has arisen. Since the notice in the *Government Gazette,* as indicated by the Minister on November 4 last, that the principal Act is proclaimed to come into operation on July 1, 1977, it follows that the amendment passed in February last would have to wait until July 1, 1977, before it would become effective. On February 12 last, speaking to the amending Bill before the House at that time, I said that I readily agreed that, if the Bill was not passed, any benefits to be derived from the principal Act would be nullified. I think a similar situation exists now. Only two months ago I raised in this House the matter of plasti-shield type bottles that were once again appearing in South Australia. I believe it is largely as a result of its inquiries into this matter that the Government has been spurred on at this time. On October 6, I asked the following question of the Minister for the Environment:

Can the Minister for the Environment say whether the Government knows that cool drinks in non-returnable bottles are being marketed under the name of Canada Dry from the Underdale premises of Passiona Bottling Company (Melbourne) Limited? If it does, does the Government expect manufacturers who market in returnable bottles to continue doing so when the Government seems to be taking no action on the use of non-returnable bottles?

If the beverage container legislation is to be effective, it is essential that non-returnable glass bottles in particular should be controlled. There is no way in which the Government has any chance to make this legislation work on a deposit system if manufacturers are able to bring non-returnable bottles into South Australia. Whilst Opposition members still are not especially happy with the principal Act the Government has seen fit to bring in, if it is to work at all it is essential that amending legislation be passed to enable the Government to act on non-returnable containers from January 1 next. On that basis, I support the Bill.

Bill read a second time and taken through its remaining stages.

ARCHITECTS ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Second reading.

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE (Minister of Community Welfare): I move:

That this Bill be now read a second time.

I seek leave to have the second reading explanation inserted in *Hansard* without my reading it.

Leave granted.

EXPLANATION OF BILL

The principal object of this Bill is to amend new section 28 of the Act which was enacted by the 1975 amending Act (not yet in force). Shortly after the passage of the 1975 amending Act it became apparent that section 28 would effectively prevent persons such as building designers, builders and architectural draftsmen from holding themselves out as being qualified or willing to undertake architectural work, and so the Government decided not to bring the 1975 amending Act into operation until the problem had been solved. Numerous conferences have been held with various interested parties. It is now obvious that building designers are in an anomalous position: they are not required to be registered or licensed in any way whatsoever and are not obliged by law to obtain any qualifications, and yet they design and supervise the erection of buildings in much the same manner as an architect.

Architects must be registered; builders must be licensed: so the conclusion must be drawn that building designers ought to be subject to similar requirements. In the meantime, however, it is desirable that the 1975 amending Act, suitably amended, be brought into force. This Bill therefore provides that certain persons may be exempted by the Minister from the operation of section 28. Such persons will not, during the currency of the exemption, be guilty of an offence merely because they held themselves out as being qualified or willing to undertake architectural work. Such classes of persons as building designers, consulting engineers, architectural draftsmen and architectural technicians who are practising as such on the day this Bill comes into force will be exempted.

The Minister may grant an exemption for any period he thinks fit. During the period of exemption some solution will have to be devised as to the problem of whether such persons ought to be separately licensed. The Bill also makes two further amendments at the request of the Architects Board. Provision is made for shares in registered architect companies to be held by family companies and by trustees. The Architects Board is given power to impose a fine not exceeding $2 000 where an architect is guilty of professional misconduct.

Clause 1 is formal. Clause 2 provides that the Act will come into force upon proclamation. Clause 3 amends section 28, by exempting licensed builders, and giving the Minister power to exempt any other classes of person for such period as he thinks fit. Clause 4 provides that shares in a company registered as an architect may be held by trustees or family companies, provided that the beneficiaries or shareholders are directors or employees of the firm, or their relatives. Clause 5 gives the Architects Board power to impose a fine not exceeding $2 000 where an architect is guilty of professional misconduct.

Mr. ALLISON secured the adjournment of the debate.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL (No. 2)

Consideration in Committee of the Legislative Council's amendments:

No. 1. Page 2, lines 3 to 27 (clause 3)—Leave out all words in these lines.

No. 2. Page 2, lines 33 to 35 (clause 3)—Leave out all words in these lines and insert new definition as follows:

"'the nominal insurer' means the person for the time being holding office as the Chairman of the Advisory Committee:"

No. 3. Page 3—After clause 6 insert new clause 6a as follows:

"6a. *Enactment of s. 32a of principal Act*—The following section is enacted and inserted in the principal Act after section 32 thereof:

32a. *Copies of medical reports to be exchanged for purposes of proceedings*—In any proceedings under this Act, evidence shall not be adduced from a medical practitioner concerning the medical condition of a workman, unless at least seven days before the day on which it is proposed to adduce that evidence (or on the Court being satisfied that reasonable cause exists within such lesser period as is fixed by the Court) the party proposing to adduce that evidence furnishes to each other party to the proceedings a copy of every medical report given by that medical practitioner to the firstmentioned party in relation to that workman."

No. 4. Page 3, lines 36 to 47, page 4, lines 1 to 51, page 5, lines 1 to 50 and page 6, lines 1 to 39 (clause 7)—Leave out clause 7 and insert new clause 7 as follows:

7. *Repeal of s. 51 of principal Act and enactment of sections in its place*—Section 51 of the principal Act is repealed and the following sections are enacted and inserted in its place:

51. (1) Where total or partial incapacity for work results from the injury, the amount of compensation payable during the incapacity shall, subject to this Act, be—

(*a*) in the case of total incapacity, a weekly payment equal to the weekly earnings of the workman;

(*b*) in the case of partial incapacity, a weekly payment equal to the difference between the weekly earnings of the workman and the weekly amount which he is earning or is able to earn from time to time in some suitable employment or business during the incapacity;

or

(*c*) where the incapacity is for less than a week, a weekly payment equal to the difference between the weekly earnings of the workman and the amount he was entitled to be paid for his work during the part of the week he actually worked.

(2) For the purposes of this section "weekly earnings" means—

(*a*) in the case of a workman other than a workman referred to in paragraph (*b*) of this definition—

(i) the total wages, salary, or other remuneration last payable to the workman before the incapacity for the number of ordinary hours which constitute a week's work in the employment in which the injury occurred exclusive of any incentive (not being an overaward payment);

or

(ii) where by reason of the shortness or the nature or the terms of the employment in which the injury occurred, it is impracticable to compute a sum in accordance with subparagraph (i) of this paragraph, the total wages, salary or other remuneration for the number of ordinary hours which constitute a week's work earned by a person in the same or a similar employment in the same or a similar district exclusive of any incentive (not being an overaward payment);

and, in either case, includes—

(iii) in the case of a workman whose total wages, salary or other remuneration last payable to him before the incapacity for a week's work in the employment in which the injury occurred included an incentive (not being an overaward payment), an additional amount representing ten per cent of the sum computed in accordance with subparagraph (i) or (ii) of this paragraph as the case may be;

and

(iv) any amount which is in respect of the number of ordinary hours which constitute a week's work in the employment in which the injury occurred payable by way of overaward payment, leading hand allowance, first-aid allowance, tool allowance, service payment or qualification allowance;

but, in either case, excludes—

(v) overtime, being any payment for the hours in excess of the number of ordinary hours which constitute a week's work in the employment in which the injury occurred;

and

(vi) any bonus, shift allowance, industry allowance, disability allowance, weekend or public holiday penalty allowance, district allowance, travelling allowance, living allowance, clothing allowance, meal allowance, or other allowance;

or

(*b*) in the case of a workman whose employment in which the injury occurred was part-time employment, and the aggregate of the number of hours worked by him per week in any employment (including employment other than that employment) is less than the number of ordinary hours which constitute a week's work in the employment in which the injury occurred, the weekly earnings computed in accordance with paragraph (*a*) of this definition reduced proportionately to the extent that that aggregate is less than the number of ordinary hours which constitute a week's work in the employment in which the injury occurred.

(3) Where a workman was, in the employment in which the injury occurred, an indentured apprentice, or, by reason of his age, in receipt of a wage less than the adult wage, and his incapacity whether total or partial is permanent, his weekly earnings for the purposes of this section shall be computed as if he had completed his apprenticeship, or had attained the age entitling him to the adult wage, as the case may be, and for the purposes of paragraph (*b*) of subsection (1) of this section the weekly amount which he is earning or is able to earn in some suitable employment or business during the incapacity shall be deemed to be the amount which the workman would probably have been able to earn from time to time if the period of his apprenticeship had expired, or he had attained that age, as the case may be.

(4) Where, in the case of partial incapacity for work, a workman gives to the employer a notice in the prescribed form that he is fit for some work, then thereafter for the purposes of determining the amount of the weekly payments, such incapacity shall be regarded as total incapacity for work except during any period in respect of which the employer proves—

(*a*) that he made available to the workman work for which the workman was fit;

or

(*b*) that—

(i) it was not reasonably practicable for him to make available to the workman work for which the workman was fit;

and

(ii) such work was reasonably available to the workman elsewhere.

(5) Weekly payments to which a workman is entitled under this section shall be reduced by any payment, benefit or allowance (including any payment in respect of a public holiday) which the employer is required by any law of this State, the Commonwealth or any other State or Territory of the Commonwealth, or by any agreement with the workman, to pay to, or confer upon, the workman during the period of his incapacity, other than any payment, benefit or allowance—

(*a*) required to be paid to, or conferred upon, the workman by the employer pursuant to any provision of this Act;

(*b*) in respect of annual leave or long service leave;

or

(*c*) in respect of any pension to which the workman is entitled on retirement from the employment.

(6) The weekly payments to which a workman is entitled in respect of —

(*a*) a period of incapacity occurring before the commencement of the Workmen's Compensation Act Amendment Act (No. 2), 1976, shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of this Act as in force before that commencement;

or

(*b*) a period of incapacity occurring after the commencement of the Workmen's Compensation Act Amendment Act (No. 2), 1976 (whether resulting from an injury occurring before or after that commencement) shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of this Act as in force after that commencement.

(7) The total liability of an employer to make weekly payments to a workman shall not exceed—

(*a*) where the workman is totally and permanently incapacitated for work—twenty-five thousand dollars or such greater amount as is fixed by the Court having regard to the circumstances of the case;

or

(*b*) in any other case—eighteen thousand dollars but this subsection shall not apply so as to affect the total liability of the employer under this Act as in force immediately before the commencement of the Workmen's Compensation Act Amendment Act, 1973.

51a. *Review of weekly payments*—(1) Any weekly payment may be reviewed at the request either of the employer or of the workman, and on such review which, in default of agreement, shall be by way of proceedings under this Act, may be ended, diminished or increased as from such date as the parties or the Court may fix.

(2) On any such review regard shall be had—

(*a*) to the past or present condition of the workman;

and

(*b*) to any variation in the weekly earnings of the workman computed in accordance with subsection (2) of section 51 of this Act which would have applied to the workman if he had continued in the employment in which the injury occurred.

51b. *Contribution in case of two or more injuries*—(1) Where death or incapacity results from injuries arising out of or in the course of the employment of two or more employers, any employer liable to a workman for that death or incapacity may recover contribution from any other employer so liable.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1) of this section—

(*a*) an employer who is a party to proceedings brought by or against a workman may join as an additional party any other employer;

(*b*) in determining the amount of contribution in respect of each of the injuries in the employment of the employers who are parties to the proceedings the Court shall have regard—

(i) to the extent to which such injury was responsible for the death or incapacity;

and

(ii) to the total liability in force at the time of that injury of the employer in the employment in which the injury occurred;

and

(*c*) an employer who has already discharged his liability to the workman shall be exempted from any liability to contribute.

(3) Where death or incapacity results from two or more injuries arising out of or in the course of the employment of the one employer, upon the request of the employer in any proceedings to determine his liability for that death or incapacity, the Court shall apportion that liability between those injuries having regard to the extent to which each injury was responsible for the death or incapacity and to the total liability of the employer in force at the time of each injury.

(4) This section shall not apply to an injury to which section 90 of this Act refers.

(5) This section shall not affect any right to contribute which may exist independently of this Act.

(6) This section shall apply to or in relation to death or incapacity occurring after the commencement of the Workmen's Compensation Act Amendment Act (No. 2), 1976.

No. 5. Page 7, lines 30 and 31 (clause 10)—Leave out clause 10 and insert new clause 10 as follows:

10. *Repeal of s. 54 of principal Act*—Section 54 of the principal Act is repealed.

No. 6. Page 7—After clause 10 insert new clause 10a as follows:

10a. *Repeal of s. 60 of principal Act*—Section 60 of the principal Act is repealed.

No. 7. Page 7, line 33 (clause 12)—After "amended" insert "—(*a*)".

No. 8. Page 7 (clause 12)—After line 34 insert:

and

(*b*) by inserting after the last word in that section the passage 'and any rights arising in respect of such service relating to such leave shall be suspended until the return of the workman to his employment, the cessation of his employment, or his death, whichever first occurs.

No. 9. Page 8, lines 6 to 9 (clause 13)—Leave out all words in these lines and insert "regarded as service and that amount shall be payable upon the return of the workman to his employment, the cessation of his employment or his death, whichever first occurs".

No. 10. Page 8, lines 24 and 25 (clause 18)—Leave out all words in these lines.

No. 11 Page 8 (clause 18)—After line 43 insert new subclause (6*a*) as follows:

(6*a*) The Minister shall not unreasonably or capriciously refuse an application under this section.

No. 12. Page 9, lines 10 to 25 (clause 18)—Leave out all words in these lines.

No. 13. Page 9, lines 43 and 44 (clause 20), page 10, lines 1 to 50, page 11, lines 1 to 50 and page 12, lines 1 and 2—Leave out all words in these lines.

No. 14. Page 12, line 5 (clause 20)—After "Act" insert ", except with the consent in writing of that insurer".

No. 15. Page 12, lines 28 to 43 and page 13, lines 1 to 36 (clause 20)—Leave out all words in these lines.

No. 16. Page 13, lines 44 and 45 (clause 20) and page 14, lines 1 to 5—Leave out all words in these lines and insert new paragraphs (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) as follows:

(*b*) one shall be a person nominated by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, South Australia Incorporated;

(*c*) two shall be persons nominated by the Insurance Council of Australia;

and

(*d*) one shall be a person who has, in the opinion of the Governor, a particular knowledge of the insurance industry.

No. 17. Page 15, lines 43 and 44 (clause 20)—Leave out all words in these lines.

No. 18. Page 16 (clause 20)—After line 20 insert new sections 123q, 123r, 123s, 123t, 123u and 123v as follows:

123q. *Chairman of Advisory Committee to be nominal insurer*—The person for the time being holding office as the Chairman of the Advisory Committee shall for the purposes of this Part be the nominal insurer and in that capacity may be designated or described (without specification of his actual name) as 'The Nominal Insurer' in any legal process or other document.

123r. *Powers and duties of nominal insurer where approved insurer, uninsured employer or exempted employer has insufficient assets to meet all its liabilities*—(1) Where the Minister is satisfied that an approved insurer, an employer who is not insured in accordance with this Act, or an exempted employer, has insufficient assets to meet all its liabilities, the Governor may, on the recommendation of the Minister, by proclamation declare that this section

shall apply to that insurer, employer or exempted employer and thereupon this section shall apply to that insurer, employer or exempted employer in accordance with the declaration.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section shall not apply where—

(*a*) the insurer, employer or exempted employer has become a bankrupt or is being wound up pursuant to an order of a court made, or a resolution for its winding up passed, before the commencement of the Workmen's Compensation Act Amendment Act (No. 2), 1976;

or

(*b*) the insurer, employer or exempted employer has entered into a compromise or arrangement with its creditors before the commencement of that Act.

(3) Where this section applies to an insurer, employer or exempted employer, any person having any claim or entitled to bring any action or enforce any judgment against that insurer, employer or exempted employer in relation to liability to pay compensation under this Act may make or bring that claim or action or enforce that judgment against the nominal insurer and if so, no such proceedings shall be commenced or proceeded with by that person against that insurer, employer or exempted employer.

(4) The nominal insurer shall have the same duties and liabilities and shall have and may exercise the same powers and rights in or in relation to any such claim, action or judgment as the insurer, employer or exempted employer.

(5) Notwithstanding any other Act, where the nominal insurer pays or is liable to pay any sum pursuant to subsection (3) of this section and the amount so paid or liable to be paid or any part thereof would, if paid by the insurer, employer or exempted employer, have been recoverable by the insurer, employer or exempted employer from another person under any provision of this Act or a contract or arrangement for insurance or re-insurance, the nominal insurer shall have and may exercise the rights and powers of the insurer, employer or exempted employer under that contract or arrangement so as to enable the nominal insurer to recover that amount from that other person.

(6) The insurer, employer or exempted employer or any officer or agent of the insurer, employer or exempted employer or, where the insurer, employer or exempted employer is a bankrupt or is being wound up, the trustee or liquidator of the insurer, employer or exempted employer shall, upon the request of the nominal insurer forthwith—

(*a*) furnish the nominal insurer with such particulars as he requires relating to claims, actions and judgments referred to in subsection (3) of this section of which the insurer, employer or exempted employer or trustee or liquidator has received notice;

(*b*) make available to the nominal insurer all books and papers of the insurer, employer or exempted employer relating to such claims, actions and judgments;

and

(*c*) give the nominal insurer such assistance as he reasonably requires in relation to any such claim, action or judgment.

(7) All moneys paid out by the nominal insurer under this section in respect of any claim, action or judgment shall be paid from the Nominal Insurer's Fund established pursuant to the scheme under section 123s of this Act.

(8) The amount of all moneys paid out by the nominal insurer under this section in relation to an insurer, employer or exempted employer may be recovered as a debt due to the nominal insurer by the insurer, employer or exempted employer, and in any bankruptcy or winding up of the insurer, employer or exempted employer or in any compromise or arrangement between the insurer, employer or exempted employer and any of its creditors may be proved as a debt due to the nominal insurer by the insurer, employer or exempted employer.

(9) The nominal insurer shall pay any amounts received by him under this section in relation to the insurer, employer or exempted employer into the Nominal Insurer's Fund established pursuant to the scheme under section 123s of this Act.

123s. *Nominal insurer scheme*—(1) The Minister shall, by notice in the *Gazette*, publish a scheme to be administered by the Advisory Committee under which—

(*a*) a fund entitled the "Nominal Insurer's Fund" is established and maintained at a level sufficient to—

(i) satisfy claims made, or judgments pronounced against, the nominal insurer under this Part;

and

(ii) otherwise indemnify the nominal insurer against payments made, and costs incurred, in respect of claims under this Part;

(*b*) the moneys required for the purposes of the Nominal Insurer's Fund comprise—

(i) contributions made by all approved insurers from a levy upon the annual premiums paid by employers for insurance coverage against liability under this Act;

and

(ii) contributions made by all exempted employers of amounts determined in accordance with the terms of the scheme;

and

(*c*) the moneys from time to time in the Nominal Insurer's Fund may be invested in a manner approved by the Treasurer.

(2) The Minister may, by notice published in the *Gazette*, vary the terms of a scheme published under this section.

(3) The nominal insurer may by action in any court of competent jurisdiction enforce the terms of any scheme published under this section.

123t. *Insurance in respect of undesirable risks*—(1) The Advisory Committee may, upon application made by any employer in a manner and form approved by the Committee, determine that the liability of that employer to pay compensation under this Act is an undesirable risk, if the Committee is satisfied—

(*a*) that the employer has sought to obtain a policy of insurance against that liability from not less than three approved insurers each of which has the necessary capacity to issue the policy;

and

(*b*) that the employer has in each case either been refused the insurance coverage or quoted a premium for the coverage that is unreasonably high in the circumstances.

(2) Where the Advisory Committee determines that the liability of an employer to pay compensation under this Act is an undesirable risk, it may authorise that employer to obtain a policy of insurance in respect of the undesirable risk from an approved insurer nominated by the employer being one of the approved insurers from which he sought the insurance coverage and stipulate a premium or range of premiums or a provisional premium or range of provisional premiums in relation to that policy.

(3) Where an employer is authorised by the Advisory Committee to obtain a policy of insurance in respect of an undesirable risk from an approved insurer, the approved insurer—

(*a*) shall provide a policy of insurance in respect of the undesirable risk for the premium or provisional premium or a premium or provisional premium within the range of premiums or provisional premiums, stipulated by the Advisory Committee;

and

(*b*) may place the undesirable risk with the Undesirable Risks Fund established pursuant to the scheme, under section 123u of this Act and subject to the conditions specified in the scheme, obtain the indemnity provided by the scheme in respect of its liability under the policy.

123u. *Undesirable risks scheme*—(1) The Minister shall, by notice in the *Gazette*, publish a scheme to be administered by the Advisory Committee under which—

(*a*) a fund entitled the "Undesirable Risks Fund" is established for the purpose of indemnifying approved insurers in respect of liabilities incurred by them under policies in respect of undesirable risks placed by them with the Fund;

(*b*) the moneys required for the purposes of the Undesirable Risks Fund comprise—

(i) contributions made by all approved insurers of amounts determined in accordance with the terms of the scheme;

and

(ii) the premiums paid to approved insurers for the policies of insurance in respect of undesirable risks placed with the Fund less amounts determined in a manner fixed by the Advisory Committee as representing reasonable reimbursement for administering the policies and claims thereunder;

(*c*) the moneys from time to time in the Undesirable Risks Fund may be invested in a manner approved by the Treasurer;

and

(*d*) any amount that the Advisory Committee determines is not required for the purposes of the Fund may be distributed to approved insurers in a manner determined by the Advisory Committee.

(2) The Minister may, by notice published in the *Gazette*, vary the terms of a scheme published under this section.

(3) Any approved insurer may by action in any court of competent jurisdiction enforce the terms of any scheme published under this section.

123v. *Advisory Committee may require approved insurers to furnish certain information*—

(1) The Advisory Committee may, by notice in writing signed by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee, require an approved insurer to furnish to it, within the period specified in the notice, such information as to—

(*a*) premiums received for insurance against liability under this Act and information upon which such premiums are calculated;

(*b*) claims on insurance against liability under this Act;

and

(*c*) persons insured against liability under this Act, as is specified in the notice and as it reasonably requires for the purpose of performing its functions under section 123s, section 123t or section 123u of this Act.

(2) An insurer shall not, without reasonable excuse, fail to comply with a notice given to it under subsection (1) of this section.

Penalty: Five thousand dollars.

(3) An insurer shall not wilfully or negligently furnish to the Advisory Committee any false information relating to matters specified in a notice given to it under subsection (1) of this section.

Penalty: Five thousand dollars.

No. 19. Page 16—After line 20 insert new clause 21 as follows:

"21. *Amendment of principal Act, s.* 126—*Regulations*—Section 126 of the principal Act is amended by striking out paragraph (*b*) of subsection (2)."

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT (Minister of Labour and Industry): I suggest that the Legislative Council's amendment No. 1 be considered after amendment No. 4.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: The Committee may have trouble if it tries to deal with each amendment individually. Perhaps the Minister could indicate which amendments he will accept, and then we can deal with the remainder, as this may simplify the procedure.

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT: I do not object to that, but I understand it is not practical.

The CHAIRMAN: I understand that two amendments will be agreed to, and the remainder disagreed to. The business is in the hands of the Committee.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: Perhaps we could deal with amendments Nos. 10 and 11 first, which I understand are to be accepted, or we could deal with amendments Nos. 1 to 9 and from 12 onwards. However, I hope that I may preserve my right to speak about all the amendments when dealing with the general motion.

The CHAIRMAN: Does the Minister agree that the only two to be tied together are amendments Nos. 10 and 11?

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT: I think that the Committee should deal with them one by one, otherwise members might become confused. I have already suggested that amendment No. 1 be dealt with after amendment No. 4, and I now suggest that amendment No. 2 be dealt with after the amendments involving clause 20.

The CHAIRMAN: If the Committee agrees, amendments Nos. 1 and 4 can be discussed together.

Amendment No. 3:

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 3 be disagreed to.

Although the Opposition contends that the disclosure of medical reports will result in a more rapid settlement of workmen's compensation cases, this will only be at the expense of the workman's rights and is therefore opposed. It should be left to the workman's representative to determine whether or not medical reports are disclosed. The present arrangement allows sufficient notice to both sides of the details of the case. Reports are sometimes misleading because of the taking of an inaccurate medical history by the doctor, misunderstandings between patient and doctor (particularly in the case of migrants), assumptions that patients are neurotic before a full assessment has been made, and personality clashes between the doctor and his patient. The workman's representative must have the freedom to present the case for the workman with discretion as to whether or not reports are put in.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: My Party continues to support this amendment, the reasons for which I have dealt with previously, so I see no point in dragging the matter out again. The amendment would assist in relation to rehabilitation and facilitate proceedings. I support the provision calling for the exchange of medical certificates before court cases.

Motion carried.

Amendments Nos. 1 *and* 4:

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendments Nos. 1 and 4 be disagreed to.

New section 51 (2) provides that payments are to exclude overtime. The Government contends that the deletion of overtime from compensation payments will be prejudicial to the workman, and it is not in accordance with Government policy that an injured workman should receive that which he would have earned at work had he not been incapacitated. It also deletes the two or more jobs situation. It should be noted that this proposed subsection refers to "injury" not "incapacity", which may arise much later under a different employer, and that the amount of compensation payable under this proposed calculation may not represent the workman's substantive earnings. Taking the earnings in some much lower paid "second" job may cause great hardship to the injured

worker. A similar provision has been included in South Australian legislation since 1911. It is a very old provision, coming into our Act originally from the British Act of the last century.

New section 51 (4) provides that notice of partial incapacity is to be given by the workman. The Government opposes this amendment as it does not provide sufficient safeguards for the worker as to the suitability of the work offered.

New section 51a relates to a review of payments. As it does not include a review of overtime payments (consequential upon the definition of "weekly earnings"), it is not acceptable to the Government.

New section 51b refers to appointment of liability. As any employer who has made a final settlement will be exempted from the operation of this new section, the effect will be to make insurers (and employers) eager for final settlement, possibly to the detriment of the workman's rehabilitation. The pressure on the workman to disclose his previous work injuries or compensation claims may in fact work against his re-employment. There is no time limit on how far back the contribution can be taken. Cases may arise where the original injury occurred many years before, and the proposed section would allow recovery in such cases. The new section does not ensure that there is immediate protection for the employee, namely, where more than one employer is liable to pay compensation for the death or incapacity of the workman, the last employer should be liable to the full amount of the compensation.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: Amendment No. 4 is the most important amendment of all, and two pertinent points are worth mentioning here. The level of compensation is the most important aspect of the entire legislation. The other aspect dealt with is the apportionment of liability, an innovation put forward by the Liberal Party which will have major benefits in the rehabilitation area. During the past three years, the Act has proved to be one of the most devastating Acts imposed on the community by this Parliament. Supreme Court judges have criticised it and have asked for it to be rewritten, industry has complained that workmen's compensation has destroyed its competitive position relative to other States, and medical specialists have complained about the rehabilitation problems. We are dealing with high premium rates, because of the high level of compensation and the apportionment of liability for rehabilitation.

This social experiment by the Government has failed. The Government has put forward a Bill to change the Act, but the Bill does not correct the problems: in fact, it has created new problems. I have pointed out in this Chamber previously the parts of this amendment that will cause new administrative problems in administering the Act. The Liberal Party, in another place, has made substantial amendments to the Bill to solve some of the major problems encountered under the Act. In the coming two days, the Government will have the opportunity (it has it even now) to correct some of the anomalies by accepting amendments that have been put forward by my Party. For the sake of all concerned, I hope that the Government will back down on its previous stand on these two important issues, rather than sentencing South Australia to a continuation of the workmen's compensation problems it has faced over the past three years. It is the Government's choice. I hope that the Minister will give this matter adequate consideration, if not now, then before the matter is considered in conference, because these are the provisions that must be amended before the Government can solve the problems in the current Act. I therefore urge the Government to reassess its position between now and the time when a conference is held, if necessary. I am disappointed that the Minister has said that he will not accept the two amendments.

The Committee divided on the motion:

Ayes (22)—Messrs. Abbott, Broomhill, and Max Brown, Mrs. Byrne, Messrs. Connelly, Corcoran, Duncan, Dunstan, Groth, Harrison, Hopgood, Hudson, Jennings, Keneally, McRae, Olson, Payne, Simmons, Slater, Wells, Whitten, and Wright (teller).

Noes (20)—Messrs. Allen, Allison, Arnold, Becker, Blacker, Boundy, Dean Brown (teller), Coumbe, Eastick, Evans, Goldsworthy, Gunn, Mathwin, Nankivell, Rodda, Russack, Vandepeer, Venning, Wardle, and Wotton.

Pair—Aye—Mr. Virgo. No—Dr. Tonkin.

Majority of 2 for the Ayes.

Motion thus carried.

Amendment No. 2:

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT moved:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 2 be disagreed to.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 5:

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 5 be disagreed to.

The Government is not prepared to accept this amendment. It made a concession, and it is not prepared to go any further than that. That concession was to attract the double payments in relation to holidays.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 6:

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 6 be disagreed to.

This is consequential upon the amendment to section 51. The Government opposes it.

Motion carried.

Amendments Nos. 7, 8 *and* 9:

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT moved:

That the Legislative Council's amendments Nos. 7, 8 and 9 be disagreed to.

Motion carried.

Amendments Nos. 10 *and* 11:

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT moved:

That the Legislative Council's amendments Nos. 10 and 11 be agreed to.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 12:

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 12 be disagreed to.

The amendment deletes proposed section 122b, which provides that the Minister can require an approved insurer to forward to him certain information. It is consequential upon the later amendment to include section 123v, which vests this power in the advisory committee. This is unacceptable to the Government, as such a responsibility should properly be vested in the Minister, particularly as his jurisdiction includes responsibility for ensuring safety in the work place and the collection of statistics on industrial safety matters. The data may also be needed by the Minister for action for rehabilitation of the injured workmen.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 13:

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 13 be disagreed to.

This amendment deletes the Government's nominal insurer scheme. The Legislative Council's amendment No. 18, which inserts new sections 123q, 123r and 123s, is the Opposition's version of the scheme. Proposed new section 123p provides that the Chairman of the advisory committee is to be the nominal insurer. This is not feasible. The nominal insurer's function would be in the area of claims. In the unfortunate and, it is hoped, unlikely event of the provisions of the Act being invoked, the volume of work generated by the day-to-day handling of the claims connected with the failure or bankruptcy would make it impossible for the committee to function competently. Under the Motor Vehicles Act, two separate bodies function independently of each other: the premiums committee, responsible for setting premiums based on statistical data, and the hit and run committee, set up with the approval of the Minister of Transport, to handle claims from persons injured in hit and run accidents and from uninsured vehicles. The analogy can be drawn between this arrangement and that proposed in the compensation field. From the point of view of the general public and the legal fraternity, it is desirable that the nominal insurer is not the Chairman of the advisory committee.

Proposed new section 123r is in similar terms to the Government's proposed section 123b, but with certain consequential amendments which make it unacceptable. Proposed new section 123s establishes a nominal insurer's fund to be financed by: (*a*) a levy on approved insurers based on annual premiums (which is not acceptable to the Government); (*b*) a contribution made by exempted employers; and (*c*) the product of money from the fund invested in a manner approved by the Treasurer. The surcharge contemplated is a further imposition of charges on employers, and any contribution for the funding of a nominal insurer scheme should be from existing premiums without burdening business enterprises further. The Government opposes the amendment.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: Can I have clarification as to which amendment we are now dealing with? I thought the Minister had just spoken to amendment No. 18, yet that is not the one we are considering.

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT: I am sorry; I did explain amendment No. 18, which is the Opposition's version of the nominal insurer scheme. The Government's provision for that scheme is struck out by amendment No. 13, to which amendment I have moved disagreement.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 14:

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 14 be disagreed to.

The amendment qualifies the new section by permitting the payment of premiums by insurance brokers with the prior written consent of the insurer. It is surprising that this amendment has been made, as amendments to the insurance broker provisions were made by the Opposition and accepted by the Government in this place. It will effectively leave the present position unchanged and will ensure that there are no substantial reductions in cost to employers. The Government continues to support the amendments moved in this Chamber by the Opposition, which it accepted previously. I am at a loss to understand why that amendment was not accepted by the Legislative Council.

Motion carried.

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Amendment No. 15:

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 15 be disagreed to.

The amendment deletes the Government's scheme. Amendment No. 18, which enacts new sections 123t and 123u, is the Opposition's scheme. New section 123t provides that the advisory committee may authorise an employer, whose liability to pay compensation has been determined by the committee to be an undesirable risk, to obtain an insurance policy from one of the three approved insurers from which a policy had previously been sought (rather than the insurer of last resort). It is unacceptable, as it does not extend immediate cover to the employer and will prove confusing to the general public. New section 123u establishes an undesirable risks fund to indemnify approved insurers for liabilities incurred in respect of undesirable risks. It is consequential upon the proposed new undesirable risks scheme, and is therefore unacceptable.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 16:

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 16 be disagreed to.

The amendment changes the composition of the advisory committee to include, apart from the United Trades and Labor Council nominee, a nominee from the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, two nominated by the Insurance Council of Australia, and one person with knowledge of the insurance industry. Such a composition is unacceptable to the Government. First, it would make for a committee which is representative of organisations rather than interests, and, secondly, it would give the insurance industry too great an influence in a committee which is to look after the public interest as a whole. The chamber should not have any exclusive right in this matter. Many other employer organisations may have suitable candidates. Similarly, the Insurance Council is not representative of all insurers. The committee should not be stacked with insurance interests. The chamber owns its own insurance company, anyway.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: What an illogical argument for the Minister to use. He said, in fact, that the amendment represented organisations, yet his own Bill as presented to this Chamber specifically provided that there would be one representative from the United Trades and Labor Council. That body does not represent all employees in South Australia, and it has never done so, not by a long way. Yet the Minister criticises the amendment proposed by another place because it allows for representation of the major employer. The Minister is not consistent in his argument. The amendment made by another place is quite logical. It picks out the largest employer organisation and, if the Minister does not like that, he could increase the number from the United Trades and Labor Council to two, and then he could have one representative from the Employer's Federation and one representative from the Chamber of Commerce and Industry. I would be willing to see such an amendment put forward. For the Minister to put such a spurious argument with no basis, and a very inconsistent argument compared to what he has previously done in this Bill, is quite irrelevant, and I am ashamed that he should do so.

Mr. McRAE: I rise to reply to what the member for Davenport has just said.

Mr. Gunn: Can't the Minister answer for himself?

The CHAIRMAN: Order!

Mr. McRAE: This debate indicates the illogicality of the procedures in the Houses of Parliament in South Australia in that it is impossible for anybody who has not followed the Bills in their various meanderings and weavings from House to House to understand what is going on. The majority of members, with few exceptions, are just voting with the Party line. In relation to this clause, it is quite true that the Minister originally referred to the United Trades and Labor Council and now the Upper House has stacked the committee out with the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, which we know owns an insurance company with a similar name, plus two other persons nominated by the Insurance Council of Australia, which has an obvious vested interest in the advisory committee which is about to be distorted and changed in a subsequent amendment. Finally, another member is to be a person who in the opinion of the Governor has a particular knowledge of the insurance industry. I think that would rule out any employee representative at all. At the very best, going down the middle of the line, we can say that if one argument was illogical it was cancelled out by the illogicality of the other.

Mr. Coumbe: Doesn't anybody work in the insurance industry?

Mr. McRAE: There are people who work in the insurance industry, that is true, but the amendment refers to people who have a particular knowledge of that industry and can also speak for people who are in injury-prone industries. I think that the member for Torrens knows full well that the insurance industry itself is not injury prone. This highlights to me the stupidity of the processes we go through, and the sooner the Standing Orders Committee can get together to straighten out this mess the better. I reject what the Upper House proposes. The criticism by the member for Davenport of the Minister was somewhat unfair in the circumstances.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 17:

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 17 be disagreed to.

The amendment deletes the power given to the Minister to assign further functions to the advisory committee. This would destroy the flexibility of the committee, and therefore its long term value. As such, it is opposed.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 18:

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 18 be disagreed to.

The explanation has already been given in the consideration of an earlier amendment.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: This is the appropriate point where the Minister should have read the speech he delivered on amendment No. 13. One has to look at the five or six pages of amendments to realise what the Minister was then saying. The Minister's comments were related particularly to this amendment. I support the amendment from another place. When the Bill was being considered in this place I said that there was a need to make certain amendments to the Bill. Amendments were made in the insurance area, but I stated that there was a need for further amendments to be made. It was not possible to put forward those amendments in this place, however.

Briefly, I will outline the effect of some of the amendments. This amendment gives the nominal insurer the right to establish a trust fund, which would be contributed to by employers through insurance companies as a percentage of their total payment in premiums on workmen's compensation. The trust fund would cover any liability of an insurance company that goes bankrupt. To me that seems to be a logical way to cover the position of an insurance company that cannot meet its commitments and goes bankrupt, rather than the proposal put forward by the Minister in the Bill. Under that proposal he would wait until the company went bankrupt and would then go back to the companies operating and claim against them. Those companies might have moved out of that area of insurance when the Minister made a claim against them, as has now occurred with compulsory third party insurance, where companies have moved out of that area of insurance. The Government is now making claims against insurance companies who were in that area but who now no longer operate in the area. Those companies must cover the claims not out of compulsory third party insurance but out of other areas of insurance. The Minister is throwing out the principle that the user should pay. The person using compulsory third party insurance at the time should have paid to cover the contingency of an insurance company's going bankrupt.

The second matter relates to the insurer of the last resort. Instead of establishing one company as the insurer of the last resort (which is bound to have been the State Government Insurance Commission), this amendmend would ensure that not only one company would cover it but that a range of companies would cover it, any of which were consulted but were unable to put forward a sufficiently low quote in the eyes of the advisory committee. That means that the business of the insurer of the last resort is shared amongst the companies giving the quotations. It is not just given holus bolus to one company and is a fair way of doing it. It ensures that the administrative costs are shared by all companies, and it seems to be a logical amendment to put forward. It staggers me that the Government has not really considered these amendments. Amendments 10 and 11 have been accepted, but they are completely trivial amendments. However, when it comes to the important amendments the Government backs down. I consider this to be a most important amendment, and hope that, some time between now and when a conference between the two Chambers is held, the Minister will further consider the matter.

The Committee divided on the motion:

Ayes (22)—Messrs. Abbott, Broomhill, and Max Brown, Mrs. Byrne, Messrs. Connelly, Corcoran, Duncan, Dunstan, Groth, Harrison, Hopgood, Hudson, Jennings, Keneally, McRae, Olson, Payne, Simmons, Slater, Wells, Whitten, and Wright (teller).

Noes (20)—Messrs. Allen, Allison, Arnold, Becker, Blacker, Boundy, Dean Brown (teller), Coumbe, Eastick, Evans, Goldsworthy, Gunn, Mathwin, Nankivell, Rodda, Russack, Vandepeer, Venning, Wardle, and Wotton.

Pair—Aye—Mr. Virgo. No—Dr. Tonkin.

Majority of 2 for the Ayes.

Motion thus carried.

Amendment No. 19:

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 19 be disagreed to.

It eliminates the power of the Government to make regulations regarding premium rates. It has not been necessary to exercise the power to date; however, in my view it is desirable that reserve power should remain in the Act.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: The Opposition opposes the motion. As I said when the Bill was being debated,

experience in New South Wales has shown that where the Government has tried to control premium rates it has led to a disastrous situation because safety standards of employers drop, and generally safety procedures and rehabilitation attention paid by employers to employees who have been injured also drop. Where standards have been set an employer's incentive to maintain the best possible safety and rehabilitation conditions available in the work place is removed. It takes away the incentive created by insurance companies because they insist on individual rates, depending on the previous record of the company involved. I will therefore support the amendment and oppose the motion.

Motion carried.

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT moved:

That the following reason for disagreement to amendments Nos. 1 to 9 and 12 to 19 be adopted:

Because the amendments fail to give effect to the Government's intention of correcting anomalies and improving insurance arrangements while preserving the basic provisions of the existing Act.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: I oppose that reason. The Minister suggested that the Government's intention was to improve the insurance arrangements. Liberal Party amendments would have improved the insurance provisions. Furthermore, our amendments would have improved the Act overall, and this is the point on which we are attacking the Government. It has consistently failed to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act to solve the problems associated with it. It has been a grave disappointment that it has had the opportunity after three years to correct some of the anomalies, but this afternoon the Minister has thrown aside the meaningful amendments proposed by the Legislative Council. He has given no regard to the problems that even he has admitted exist. When introducing this Bill the Minister devoted most of the second reading explanation to the rehabilitation problems associated with workmen's compensation, yet not one amendment has he introduced to solve the rehabilitation problems. I oppose the motion.

Motion carried.

Later:

The Legislative Council intimated that it insisted on its amendments to which the House of Assembly had disagreed.

Consideration in Committee.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO (Minister of Transport) moved:

That the House of Assembly insist on its disagreement to the Legislative Council's amendments.

Motion carried.

A message was sent to the Legislative Council requesting a conference at which the House of Assembly would be represented by Messrs. Abbott, Dean Brown, Coumbe, McRae, and Wright.

Later:

A message was received from the Legislative Council agreeing to a conference to be held in the Legislative Council conference room at 9.15 a.m. on Wednesday, December 8.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACT AMENDMENT BILL (No. 3)

Consideration in Committee of the Legislative Council's amendments:

No. 1. Page 8—After line 40 insert new clause 23a as follows:

23a. *Enactment of s. 47j of principal Act*—The following section is enacted and inserted in the principal Act after section 47i thereof:

47j. *Recurrent offenders*—(1) Where—

(*a*) a person is convicted of a prescribed offence that was committed within the prescribed area; and

(*b*) he has previously been convicted of a prescribed offence committed within three years before the date of the later offence;

the court, before which he is convicted of the later offence, shall before imposing any penalty order him to attend an assessment clinic at a time, or over a period, specified by the court for the purpose of submitting to an examination to determine whether he suffers from alcoholism or addiction to other drugs (or both).

(2) The superintendent of the assessment clinic shall, as soon as practicable after an examination of a convicted person has been completed under this section furnish a report upon the examination to the court by which the examination was ordered, and shall send a copy of the report to the convicted person.

(3) Before the court imposes any sentence on the convicted person it shall allow him a reasonable opportunity to call or give evidence as to any matter contained in the report.

(4) Where—

(*a*) the court is satisfied upon the report of the superintendent of an assessment clinic that a convicted person suffers from alcoholism or addiction to other drugs; or

(*b*) the convicted person fails to comply with an order under subsection (1) of this section (or to submit to the examination to which the order relates),

the court shall, notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, order that the convicted person be disqualified from holding or obtaining a driver's licence until further order.

(5) A person who is disqualified from holding or obtaining a driver's licence under this section may apply to a court of summary jurisdiction for the revocation of the disqualification.

(6) An application may not be made under subsection (5) of this section before the expiration of the minimum period of disqualification to which the applicant would have been liable if he had been dealt with otherwise than under this section.

(7) Before an application under subsection (5) of this section is heard by the court, the applicant must attend an assessment clinic and submit to such examination as may be directed by the superintendent of the clinic.

(8) The superintendent of an assessment clinic shall furnish a report upon an examination conducted under subsection (7) of this section to the court, and shall send a copy of the report to the applicant.

(9) Where the court is satisfied upon an application under subsection (5) of this section—

(*a*) that the applicant no longer suffers from alcoholism or addiction to other drugs; or

(*b*) that there is other proper cause for revocation of the disqualification,

it may order that the disqualification be revoked.

(10) Upon revoking a disqualification under subsection (9) of this section, the court may order that a driver's licence issued to the applicant be subject to such conditions as the court thinks desirable to protect the safety of the public.

(11) In any proceedings to which this section relates, an apparently genuine document purporting to be a report of the superintendent of an assessment clinic shall be admissible in evidence without further proof.

(12) In this section—

"assessment clinic" means an institution—

(*a*) established under the Alcohol and Drug Addicts (Treatment) Act, 1961-1971; and

(*b*) declared by regulation to be an assessment clinic for the purposes of this section:

"prescribed area" means any part or parts of the State declared by regulation to constitute the prescribed area for the purposes of this section;

"prescribed offence" means an offence under section 47, section 47b, section 47e or section 47i of this Act.

No. 2. Page 15—After clause 93 insert new clause 93a as follows:

93a. *Amendment of principal Act, s141—Width of Vehicles*—Section 141 of the principal Act is amended by striking out subsection and inserting in lieu thereof the following subsection:

(5) In this section "agricultural machine" means an implement or machine for ploughing, cultivating, clearing or rolling land, sowing seed, spreading fertiliser, harvesting crops, spraying, chaffcutting, or other similar operations, and includes a trailer bin constructed for attachment to a harvester for the purpose of collecting grain in bulk, a field bin constructed for the purpose of receiving or storing grain in or close to the field in which it is harvested, a grain elevator and a bale elevator.

No. 3. Page 17, line 6 (clause 97)—Leave out "two dollars" and insert "one dollar".

No. 4. Page 17, line 6 (clause 97)—Leave out "ten" and insert "eight".

No. 5. Page 17, line 11 (clause 97)—Leave out "ten" and insert "eight".

Amendment No. 1:

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO (Minister of Transport): I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 1 be agreed to.

This amendment has been added by the Government. It was not ready when the Bill was before the Lower House and we thought at that stage it would have to be introduced as a separate Bill. However, I was pleased it was available before the Bill left the Legislative Council and we were able to insert it. The effect of the clause will be that, after a person has been convicted on a drink driving charge for the second time within the previous three years, the court will be required to refer that person to a clinic where he will be assessed to determine whether he is suffering from a problem relating to alcohol, and the clinic will report back to the court. The court will take into account the report when it determines the penalty, and when determining whether the licence be removed.

The provisions included in clause 23a will apply in prescribed areas. Tentative arrangements have been made with the Alcohol and Drug Addicts Treatment Board for the clinic at North Adelaide initially to undertake the assessments. It has looked at the problem and indicated its willingness to do this work. It would be an injustice to require a person who was being dealt with in perhaps the Mount Gambier court or the Port Lincoln court to have to come to North Adelaide to be assessed, so initially this clause will apply only to the metropolitan area. That is why a prescribed area is included in that clause. I assure the Committee that, as soon as the assessment facility is operating satisfactorily within the metropolitan area, we will be looking to extend the provisions of this clause to cover other parts of the State.

Mr. RUSSACK: My Party supports this amendment. I thank the Minister for the explanation he has given, and my Party accepts the sincerity with which it has been introduced in the interests of the safety of the public and in the interests of persons suffering from the effects of alcoholism or drugs. If a person in the country requested, after being apprehended a second time, to have an assessment, will he be able to come voluntarily to Adelaide for assessment if he thinks that would be in the interests of public safety and himself? Does this amendment come with the recommendation of the Alcohol and Drug Addicts Treatment Board as a result of research it has undertaken?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: Certainly anyone from the country will be entitled to have an assessment; it would not be confined to their being found guilty of a second offence. Anyone from anywhere is entitled to have an assessment made at any time without even waiting for the first offence. There is no prohibition on anyone, but it will be compulsory after a second offence, and only after a person has been found guilty: not when he is first charged. The Alcohol and Drug Addicts Treatment Board is wholeheartedly behind this provision. I pay a special tribute to Dr. Gabrynowicz who has lectured widely on this matter. He is the architect of it, and the whole scheme has been enthusiastically supported by him, his staff, and the board.

Mr. RUSSACK: Concerning new section 47j (3) and (4), I understand that, if a person rejects the order to undertake an assessment or treatment, his licence is cancelled until further order, and he can apply to a court of summary jurisdiction for the disqualification to be revoked: that is, his licence can be suspended until the court decides that the disqualification shall be revoked.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 2:

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 2 be disagreed to.

This amendment varies section 141 of the Act, which provides for a description of agricultural machines. The amendment expands the definition in order to include field bins, trailer bins, and bale elevators, because a previous court ruling provided that they did not come within the definition. They had no moving parts. Normally, I would move that the amendment be agreed to but, as there will be a conference on this matter, I want some grounds on which to manoeuvre.

Mr. RUSSACK: We favour this amendment because the main emphasis is on field bins, which have been excluded from interpretations in the Act. As the amendment should be included for obvious and practical reasons, I oppose the motion.

Mr. BLACKER: I, too, oppose the motion, because this amendment is designed to overcome an anomaly between the Road Traffic Act and the Motor Vehicles Act. At present they contradict each other regarding bulk bins being used on roads. I was perturbed that the Minister opposed the amendment because he wanted room to manoeuvre at a conference. It seems that the merits of the amendment are not being considered realistically by the Minister, because it should be supported.

The Committee divided on the motion:

Ayes (22)—Messrs. Abbott and Max Brown, Mrs. Byrne, Messrs. Connelly, Corcoran, Duncan, Dunstan, Groth, Harrison, Hopgood, Hudson, Jennings, Keneally, McRae, Olson, Payne, Simmons, Slater, Virgo (teller), Wells, Whitten, and Wright.

Noes (20)—Messrs. Allen, Allison, Arnold, Becker, Blacker, Boundy, Dean Brown, Coumbe, Eastick, Evans, Goldsworthy, Gunn, Mathwin, Nankivell, Rodda, Russack (teller), Vandepeer, Venning, Wardle, and Wotton.

Pair—Aye—Mr. Broomhill. No—Dr. Tonkin.

Majority of 2 for the Ayes.

Motion thus carried.

Amendments Nos. 3, 4 *and* 5:

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendments Nos. 3, 4 and 5 be disagreed to.

The amendments, which cover the same subject matter, are identical to the amendment that was rejected by this Chamber. I point out to those members who consider that the sum is excessive what would happen if this same infringement occurred in the other States. In New South Wales, there is a flat $200 fine. In Victoria, it is $200 fine plus $1 for each excessive 50 kilograms or part of 50 kg where the load does not exceed one tonne, and $200 plus $20 for each tonne or part of a tonne where it exceeds one tonne. So, our proposed penalty is light indeed. In Queensland, it is a $100 fine or three months imprisonment. In Western Australia, for a first offence the fine is $100, with $40 to $50 for a one tonne to 1·5 tonne overload. In Tasmania, it is a $200 fine plus $1 for each 50 kg. Members should compare that with South Australia's penalty of no flat sum but simply a graded one, according to the overload, of $2 to $10 for each kilogram in excess up to one tonne and $10 to $20 thereafter. Although our penalty more than favourably compares with penalties in other States, the interstate comparison is no complete answer. More importantly, our penalty accords with the general increase that has been imposed in all other parts of the legislation for infringement.

Mr. RUSSACK: We support the amendment, which is in line with an amendment moved in this Chamber earlier. The Minister, in giving examples of penalties in other States, quoted a flat rate of $100 in some instances. The amendments will provide for a minimum fine of $40 up to a maximum of $200 for the first tonne. For the second tonne, the penalty will go to a maximum of $400. An increase is provided in the Bill, in the minimum for the first tonne for each 50 kg overweight, of four times the present penalty. The maximum for the second tonne has been doubled from $10 to $20. As a matter of principle, we considered that, if doubled in every respect, it would be reasonable and would meet with the increases caused by inflation. What concerns me most is the reason the Minister gave for rejecting the previous amendment. I believe that these amendments should be considered on the basis of fact and reason. We oppose the motion.

The Committee divided on the motion:

Ayes (22)—Messrs. Abbott, Broomhill, and Max Brown, Mrs. Byrne, Messrs. Connelly, Corcoran, Duncan, Dunstan, Groth, Harrison, Hopgood, Hudson, Jennings, Keneally, McRae, Olson, Payne, Simmons, Slater, Virgo (teller), Wells, and Whitten.

Noes (20)—Messrs. Allen, Allison, Arnold, Becker, Blacker, Boundy, Dean Brown, Coumbe, Eastick, Evans, Goldsworthy, Gunn, Mathwin, Nankivell, Rodda, Russack (teller), Vandepeer, Venning, Wardle, and Wotton.

Pair—Aye—Mr. Wright. No—Dr. Tonkin.

Majority of 2 for the Ayes.

Motion thus carried.

The following reason for disagreement to the Legislative Council's amendments Nos. 2 to 5 was adopted:

Because the amendments are inconsistent with the principles of the Bill.

Later:

The Legislative Council intimated that it insisted on its amendments to which the House of Assembly had disagreed.

Consideration in Committee.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO (Minister of Transport) moved:

That the House of Assembly insist on its disagreement to the Legislative Council's amendments.

Motion carried.

A message was sent to the Legislative Council requesting a conference at which the House of Assembly would be represented by Messrs. Harrison, Russack, Venning, Virgo, and Whitten.

Later:

A message was received from the Legislative Council agreeing to a conference to be held in the House of Assembly conference room at 9.30 a.m. on Wednesday, December 8.

DEFECTIVE PREMISES BILL

Consideration in Committee of the Legislative Council's message that it did not insist on its amendment No. 8 but insisted on its amendment No. 11 to which the House of Assembly had disagreed.

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN (Attorney-General) moved:

That the House of Assembly do not further insist on its disagreement to the Legislative Council's amendment No. 11.

Motion carried.

VALUATION OF LAND ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from December 2. Page 2753.)

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY (Kavel): From the inquiries I have made there does not seem to be anything wrong with this Bill. I cannot see any point in reiterating what the Minister has said in his second reading explanation. I support the Bill.

Bill read a second time.

In Committee.

Clauses 1 to 3 passed.

Clause 4—"Valuation may be separate or conjoint."

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: From the explanation the Minister has given I take it that the Valuer-General at present makes a separate assessment for parcels of land that are in separate occupancy, although in the same title. The reason given was that there was a court case that tended to restrict the definition, and that is the only reason for this amendment to the Act being moved. I take it that nothing new is envisaged in this provision: it is simply to consolidate what is common practice.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN (Minister of Works): That is correct. The judge in that case placed such a very narrow definition on the section that, in order to put the matter beyond question, the Act had to be further amended. The Deputy Leader is correct in his assumption.

Dr. EASTICK: Can the Minister give any indication of the nature of the valuations that have applied in this area? I accept the valuation in respect of South-Eastern drainage, which is self-explanatory, but can the Minister give some other explanation of the nature of the activities?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: No, I cannot. The only thing I can recall is the betterment factor in connection with the South-Eastern drainage areas. The honourable member would appreciate that the valuers there were set the task of trying to arrive at a betterment factor in relation to part of a parcel of land. I cannot think of any other purpose or reason for which it will be used. I do not know the case referred to. There are other cases, so I will inquire of the Valuer-General and inform the honourable member in writing.

Clause passed.

Title passed.

Bill read a third time and passed.

ELECTORAL ACT AMENDMENT BILL (No. 4)

Consideration in Committee of the Legislative Council's message that it insisted on its amendments Nos. 1 and 2.

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN (Attorney-General) moved:

That the House of Assembly insist on its disagreement to the Legislative Council's amendments Nos. 1 and 2.

Motion carried.

A message was sent to the Legislative Council requesting a conference at which the House of Assembly would be represented by Messrs. Broomhill, Duncan, Gunn, Keneally, and Rodda.

WATER RESOURCES ACT AMENDMENT BILL (No. 2)

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from November 30. Page 2629.)

Mr. ARNOLD (Chaffey): I support this Bill. In the main it endeavours to give more flexibility to the granting of licences and to licences already issued. Licences or permits, whatever they may be referred to as, are granted by the department for a period of 12 months. There is no flexibility in those licences. The amendment contained in the Bill enables licences granted in the areas of surface and underground water to have their terms and conditions varied with the consent of the licence holder. The important thing is that the variation can take place only with the consent of the licence holder. I believe that that is of benefit not only to the Government and to the department but also to the licence holder.

The amendment which is of considerable interest to me is that contained in clause 4, which amends section 64 of the principal Act in relation to the powers of the Water Resources Appeal Tribunal. At the moment we have the ridiculous situation that an applicant can go to the trouble and expense of applying to the tribunal and winning, and then the Minister can override the decision of the tribunal. Clause 4 puts into effect the Bill introduced in another place by the Hon. Mr. Burdett. That clause does precisely what was intended by the Bill introduced in another place. There are three main objectives of this Bill, which I believe will improve that Water Resources Act considerably. It is in the interests of all concerned, and for that reason I support the Bill.

Bill read a second time and taken through its remaining stages.

POULTRY PROCESSING ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from November 16. Page 2173.)

Mr. GUNN (Eyre): The Liberal Opposition supports the Bill. It was introduced as the result of recommendations made by a working party set up in 1974 by the then Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Casey. It represented growers and processors, with Mr. Ray Fuge as Chairman. It is a clear example of what all sections of an industry can do when they get together and reach agreement that is in the interests of the industry.

Mr. Millhouse: Is it in the interests of consumers?

Mr. GUNN: It is certainly in the interests of those people who are engaged in the industry and who have invested large sums of capital. Until now those people have not had a guarantee of continuity in their industry. I would suggest to the member for Mitcham—

The Hon. J. D. Corcoran: That would make it in the interests of the consumer if the industry is stable.

Mr. GUNN: Of course.

Mr. Millhouse: I asked a simple question, "Is it in the interests of the consumer?"

Mr. GUNN: It is in the interests of the industry.

Mr. Millhouse: Ah! You might say that—

Mr. GUNN: The consumer is part of the industry.

Mr. Millhouse: Who are you kidding?

Mr. GUNN: I would suggest to the member for Mitcham that he should read the Bill and talk to the people involved in the industry instead of coming into the House for the first time today and making a few fleeting interjections before he goes again.

The Hon. J. D. Corcoran: To get his name in *Hansard*.

Mr. GUNN: Perhaps he will have a few more glasses of hot water. Anyway, I wish to refer to the matter under discussion.

Mr. Millhouse: Why don't you answer the question, instead of abusing me?

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member for Eyre.

Mr. GUNN: Question Time is at 2 p.m. tomorrow. If the member for Mitcham wishes to ask me a question, he is at liberty to do so, that is, if he is not appearing in a court supplementing his income. The people about whom I am concerned are those people in the industry who, unlike the member for Mitcham, do not receive two incomes; they cannot go outside their area of involvement to supplement their income when they should be attending to their duties, like the member for Mitcham should be. This legislation will give the growers, most of whom would have more than $100 000 invested in their sheds, a continuity in the industry that they have not had in the past. I do not believe that it will be too harsh on the processor who, until now, could virtually with 10 weeks notice put a grower out of business. That is not a satisfactory arrangement. People who have a large capital investment are entitled to security for the money that they invest. It is fair to say that, if this is not a closed shop agreement, it is getting close to it.

The committee, to be set up under this legislation, will be in a position not only to recommend who should come into the industry but also to consider closely the agreements that companies sign with individual growers. The industry consists of more than 60 growers, and seven processors are involved. Processors, too, have large capital investments. I have appreciated the opportunity that I have had to discuss this legislation with people involved in the industry. After the Bill was introduced in the Legislative Council, several amendments were made that improved the legislation. I was then approached by several processors regarding problems they could see in the legislation. I advised them to see the Minister because I thought that he was the appropriate person with whom to discuss their problems at that time. I am pleased that the Minister agreed and accepted the suggestions that they put forward. This legislation is supported by growers. A few weeks ago I received a telegram addressed to me which states:

At a general meeting of the South Australian Broiler Growers Association held November 12, 1976, a resolution was passed unanimously which expressed support for the legislation currently before Parliament in its present form. P. R. Schmidt, Secretary, South Australian Broiler Growers Association, Echunga.

I am pleased to say that the working party met after that telegram was sent and that it agrees with the suggestions put forward by the processors. I have some rather lengthy but relevant figures relating to the involvement of and production in the industry. I seek leave to have them inserted in *Hansard* without my reading them.

The SPEAKER: Is it statistical?

Mr. GUNN: Yes, Sir.

Leave granted.

ESTIMATED SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF "DAY OLD" CHICKENS, SOUTH AUSTRALIA
(I = Independents)

Windsor Hatchery supplies "day olds" to	Windsor Farms Windsor Contractors supply broilers to Windsor Poultry Service Mac's Chicken (I)	30 per cent
Ingham Hatchery supplies "day olds" to	Inghams Farms Ingham Contractors supply broilers to Ingham Enterprises Pape Poultry Service Tower Poultry Service (I)	Aidon Farms Aidon Poultry Service (I)
Manos Hatchery supplies "day olds" to	Manos Farms Manos Contractors supply broilers to Manos Poultry Service (I)	40 per cent
Anderson-Harvey Hatchery supplies "day olds" to	Noarlunga Goldalla supply broilers to Noarlunga (I) Goldalla (I) S.A. Poultry Processors (I) Others (I)	20 per cent 10 per cent

November, 1976

Estimated Weekly Production		p.c.	Estimated Market Fresh	Frozen
Windsor	83 000	27·6	58 000	25 000
Manos	70 000	23·3	56 000	14 000
Inghams	55 000	18·3	15 000	40 000
Pape	40 000	13·3	40 000	—
Aidon	25 000	8·3	20 000	5 000
Goldalla, Whyalla . .	10 000	3·3	10 000	—
Noarlunga	6 000	2·0	6 000	—
Mac's Chicken	3 000	1·0	3 000	—
Tower Poultry—				
Strathalbyn	3 000	1·0	3 000	—
Baradakis	2 500	·8	2 500	—
S.A. Poultry	1 500	·5	1 500	—
Other	1 000	·3	1 000	—
	300 000	99·7	216 000	84 000

T.M. Strain	p.c.	Hy-line Strain	p.c.	Other	p.c.
Windsor . .	27·6	Manos . . .	23·3	Goldalla . .	3·3
Ingham . .	18·3			Noarlunga .	2·0
Pape . . .	13·3			Baradakis .	·8
Aidon . . .	8·3			S.A. Poultry	·5
Mac's . . .	1·0			Other . . .	·3
Tower . . .	1·0				
	69·5		23·3		6·9

Legislation of this nature has also been passed in Victoria and Western Australia. I would suggest to the member for Mitcham, as he is so concerned about this matter, that he should read copies of the Western Australian and Victorian *Hansards* in the Parliamentary Library to see—

Mr. Wotton: He's gone.

Mr. GUNN: Oh! He would see that in Victoria the Broiler Industry Bill was introduced and that a similar Bill was introduced in Western Australia. I hope sincerely that this legislation will extend right across Australia, because it will certainly assist all sections of the industry. I appreciate the involvement of all sections of the industry, particularly those people who have taken the time to come forward with their views. I also hope sincerely that this legislation will operate in the manner that those who have been working on it for such a long time foresee. I hope that, if the legislation is proved successful but it is necessary to amend it to improve the measure, the Government will be so inclined to amend it and to co-operate. It is not necessary to make further comment. The Bill is supported by both sections of the industry. With those few comments, on behalf of the Liberal Party I support the Bill.

Mr. WARDLE (Murray): The group of people concerned has worked on this measure for two and a half years. Finally, that group reached several conclusions and several agreements. I think South Australia is the last State in the Commonwealth to introduce a Bill of this nature. Because of the close relationships within the industry, I think that this legislation, with the goodwill

attached to it, will do as much, if not more, for the industry in South Australia than does the legislation in most other States. This is probably the fastest growing primary industry in South Australia. From almost nothing 20 years ago the annual rate of breeding, raising and processed chicken today has grown to about 15 500 000 birds.

That is a large growth to take place in under 20 years and I believe that the white meat of the chicken is not a luxury as it was many years ago but is a permanent part of the diet of many people in the community. I am pleased that the industry leaders have been able to discuss this Bill and come to various conclusions that will still maintain the keen competitiveness of the industry, which is so important from the point of view of the consumer. Much money is involved in the industry, and I believe this Bill will stabilise the industry for the producers and processors of chicken, and the consumer will benefit in the long term.

Bill read a second time.

In Committee.

Clauses 1 to 6 passed.

Clause 7—"Enactment of s.11a and Division 3 of principal Act."

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN (Minister of Works): I move:

Page 3, line 31—Leave out "the operator of".

These words are omitted because they are now unnecessary.

Amendment carried.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I move:

Page 3, line 40—After "operator" insert "jointly".

This will ensure that only two nominations will come from each group of operators.

Amendment carried.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I move:

Page 4, lines 9 and 10—Leave out "who are stamped in relation to a declared operation" and insert "which are specified in relation to a declared operator".

This amendment corrects a printing error.

Amendment carried.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I move:

Page 4, lines 22 to 26—Leave out all words in these lines.

This amendment is consequential on an amendment moved in another place.

Amendment carried; clause as amended passed.

Clause 8—"Repeal of heading to Part 3 of principal Act and enactment of heading and ss. 11h to 11i in its place."

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I move:

Page 6, line 30—Leave out all words in this line and insert "(a) by the operator or proposed operator of a farm for approval of the farm or proposed farm;"

This amendment, together with the amendment to line 32 on page 6, enables the Committee to grant approval for a proposed farm as well as a farm that is actually constructed.

Amendment carried.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I move:

Page 6, line 32—After "a farm" insert "or proposed farm".

I have already given the reason for the amendment.

Amendment carried.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I move:

Page 7, after line 6—Insert subclause as follows:

(4a) The Committee may, on granting approval under this section in respect of a proposed farm, stipulate that the approval shall have effect upon the proposed farm being established in accordance with conditions specified in the approval within a period specified in the approval.

This again will enable the committee to grant approval for a proposed farm as well as for an established farm.

Amendment carried.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I move:

Page 7—

Line 12—After "the raising" insert "annually".

Lines 13 and 14—Leave out "during a period specified in the approval".

Line 15—Leave out "amend, vary or revoke" and insert "from time to time vary".

Line 16—After "section" insert "in a manner that reasonably reflects variations in the demand for the supply of chickens for processing".

These amendments together make clearer the power given to the committee to determine whether to grant or refuse an approval.

Amendments carried.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I move:

Page 7, line 21—After "such" insert "relevant".

This merely ensures that the committee can demand only relevant information.

Amendment carried; clause as amended passed.

Clause 9 passed.

Clause 10—"Appeal to Minister."

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I want this clause to be left out of the Bill. The amendment made by the clause should not be made, as a consequence of the appeal system provided by amendments in the other place.

Clause negatived.

Clause 11—"Enactment of Part IIIA of principal Act."

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I move:

Page 8—

Line 8—Leave out "16" and insert "15".

Line 11—Leave out "16a" and insert "15a".

Line 15—Leave out "16b" and insert "15b".

Line 24—Leave out "16c" and insert "15c".

The amendments to this clause merely reposition the appeal provisions in the principal Act.

Amendments carried; clause as amended passed.

Clause 12 and title passed.

Bill read a third time and passed.

RACING BILL

Returned from the Legislative Council with the following amendments:

No. 1. Page 12, line 40 (clause 27)—Leave out "five" and insert "seven".

No. 2. Page 12, lines 42 and 43 (clause 27)—Leave out all words in these lines.

No. 3. Page 13, lines 2 to 4—Leave out all words in these lines and insert new paragraphs (*c*), (*c*1), (*c*2) and (*c*3) as follow:

"(*c*) one shall be nominated by the South Australian Greyhound Racing Club Incorporated;

(*c*1) one shall be nominated by the Southern Greyhound Raceway Incorporated;

(*c*2) one shall be nominated by the National Coursing Association of South Australia, Inc.;

(*c*3) one shall be nominated by the Greyhound Owners, Trainers and Breeders Association of South Australia, Incorporated;"

No. 4. Page 14, line 5 (clause 30)—Leave out "Three" and insert "Four".

No. 5. Page 14, lines 8 to 11 (clause 30)—Leave out all words in these lines and insert new subclauses (1a) and (2) as follow:

"(1a) The members shall elect one of their number to be chairman and the member so elected shall, subject to this Act, be chairman for the term for which he was appointed to be a member.

(2) The chairman shall preside at a meeting of the Board and, in the absence of the chairman, the members present shall choose one of their number to preside at the meeting."

No. 6. Page 29, line 26 (clause 82)—After "The" insert "Totalizator Agency".

No. 7. Page 37 (clause 112)—After line 31 insert new subclause (1a) as follows:

"(1a) The Board shall not grant a permit under this section in respect of betting on a day and within a racecourse except after consultation with the racing clubs holding the races on that day at that racecourse."

Consideration in Committee.

Amendments Nos. 1 to 5:

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON (Minister of Mines and Energy): I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendments Nos. 1 to 5 be disagreed to.

These amendments relate to substituting a seven-man board for the five-man Dog Racing Control Board as provided for in the Bill. The five-man board proposed by the Government comprised two representatives from the South Australian Greyhound Racing Club; one to be nominated on a rotating basis either by Gawler or Strathalbyn; one nominated by Port Pirie or Whyalla; and an independent Chairman. These amendments remove the independent Chairman, and leave the South Australian Greyhound Racing Club with two representatives; provide for a separate representative for both Gawler and Strathalbyn; a representative of the National Coursing Association; and a representative to be nominated by the Greyhound Owners Trainers and Breeders Association of South Australia. The combined Port Pirie-Whyalla representative remains. The Government believes that it is inappropriate not to have an independent person associated with the board and most properly as Chairman. The removal of that provision alone is sufficient grounds for disagreement. In addition, the Government has stated that it will review the position of the Greyhound Owners Trainers and Breeders Association next year and, when it is satisfied that that association is functioning effectively, a representative from it will be added to the board. I am pleased to say publicly that an assurance will be given that the position of that association will be reviewed in June or July of next year before the Parliamentary session, and the general working of the board will also be reviewed at that time. The overall effect of the amendments is not accepted by the Government.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: I do not know in detail why these amendments have been moved. Obviously, Government numbers will prevail, but I will be interested to see what comes back from the Upper House in relation to these amendments. The Opposition will not divide the Committee on this question.

Dr. EASTICK: I am not satisfied with the Government's attitude to these amendments. A board totally representing the industry is essential for the well-being of dog-racing. The assurances given by the Minister are an advance on the impossible attitude he had previously adopted. However, his offer of a review before Parliament sits in June or July next year is tantamount to saying to the industry, "Let us get it organised the way that we, the dictatorial Government, want it organised, and when we have effected a structure that suits us we will consider whether the other sectors of the industry can play a part in the future of dog-racing." That, to my way of thinking, is not a satisfactory situation. I will not canvass the other somewhat unfortunate red herrings that have been dragged across the trail during the past three or four days but, in common with the member for Kavel, I shall be interested to note the attitude expressed to this matter by another place and, if the Government is so determined to have its way, the attitude that will prevail following a conference on the matter.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I do not think that I should let the matter rest, with the member for Light making the statements he makes. Total representation of the industry would involve much more than what is in the amendments from the Upper House. Why should Port Pirie and Whyalla not get separate representation, and what possible basis is there for saying that the Dog Racing Control Board should consist purely of representatives of the industry, with no independent membership at all?

Dr. Eastick: Be consistent. I have not said that membership of a dog-racing club on an individual club basis is necessarily a total representation of the industry.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: If the honourable member is now retreating from his stated position, well and good. There are other examples of controlling authorities that do not involve anything like total representation. The controlling authority for galloping is the South Australian Jockey Club, on which there is no required country representation. One representative of country clubs happens to be on the club's committee.

Dr. Eastick: And one of the provincial clubs.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: Yes, on a committee of 14, but this is a committee of five that balances provincial, country and city clubs, with an independent Chairman. The Government wants the board to be kept small, and there is a commitment about adding a representative of the Greyhound Owners, Trainers and Breeders Association as soon as it is satisfied that the association is working satisfactorily and is broadly representative. Although the association claims that it is that at present, the Government is not yet satisfied, but will review the situation next year. I suggest that the Government's proposition is a reasonable one and should not be described in the way in which the honourable member has tried to describe it.

Dr. EASTICK: I believe that the Minister has completely misconstrued my statement, although I suggest that it was not intentional. I make the point that a direct representation of every dog-racing club or coursing club is not my view of what proper representation of all facets of the industry is about. The Minister indicated that members from country and city clubs were on the board, and I accept that, but I do not believe that every club had to be represented before it was properly representative of the industry. However, the Owners, Trainers and Breeders Association and the N.C.A., which is responsible in this State, as in the other States, for the registration of the dogs, are important parts of the industry. That was the clear point I made, but it needs to be restated so that the inadvertent misrepresentation by the Minister does not stand unchecked.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 6:

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 6 be agreed to.

This drafting amendment is necessary for the purposes of clarity. It simply makes clear that the board referred to in clause 82 is the Totalizator Agency Board.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 7:

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 7 be agreed to.

This amendment is designed to insert a new subclause in clause 112 that requires the Betting Control Board to consult with racing clubs when it issues permits to bookmakers. Members will recall that, when this matter was first before the Chamber, the Opposition objected to the notion that the Betting Control Board rather than the clubs should be responsible for the issuing of permits. The arrangement under the existing legislation is that the Betting Control Board licenses the bookmakers, whereas the various clubs issue the permits for any race day. The Bill provides that that shall no longer be the case, but that the Betting Control Board will carry out the function of licensing bookmakers in an overall sense and determining which bookmakers shall bet on a certain day on a particular course. The amendment moved by another place provides that the board, in carrying out the function of issuing permits, should consult with the relevant clubs. I see no objection to a requirement of such consultation.

Dr. EASTICK: Regrettably, the amendment to which the Government is agreeing is a worthless addition of words to the overall proposal, because the Government has still not considered the traditional position that racing clubs of the three codes have enjoyed in country areas for many years, whereby they are able to choose the bookmakers they want to have fielding on their courses. This has certain limitations in distant places because of the zoning of bookmakers, whereby the number available in the more distant areas is virtually the same as the number who would be wanted to field a meeting successfully. Certainly, in the closer country areas for horse-racing, trotting and dog-racing, a larger number of bookmakers are registered by the Betting Control Board than are required by the individual clubs. The individual clubs have enjoyed, and I believe should continue to enjoy, the opportunity to determine their own fielders.

I will correct the Minister's statement when this matter was previously before the Chamber. He said that a new arrangement had not been entered into in respect of a ring fee. The new arrangement is effective at the Kapunda trots this evening. The decision has been reached that the previous 12 months bookmaking figures will be used, multiplied by ·26 per cent to determine the sum that club is to obtain from bookmakers' fees for the subsequent 12 months. The number of meetings for the year is divided into that computation, and it then creates a ring fee for the night. Whether there be 10, 20, or 30 bookmakers, the amount to be received by the club will be the same; the variable will be the amount that the individual bookmakers will be required to pay.

There are slight variations. In circumstances where a club is receiving as a bookmaker's fee a sum larger than the computation I have just mentioned would permit, it will continue to enjoy the larger individual bookmaker fee. At the point when the bookmaking on their events over the course of 12 months, multiplied by 0·26 per cent, divided by the number of meetings and by the number of bookmakers, gives a fee which is greater than the existing fee applying to bookmaking, the new system will come into being. It applies at present to some of the more distant clubs, and also to Globe Derby.

Whilst it is an advance that discussions may be held, it does nothing to guarantee that the clubs will have any say in their own future. The Betting Control Board can enter the discussions, take heed of what is said, and then turn its back and completely forget about the discussions held. There is no compulsion for it to take heed of the discussions. Whilst it is an advance on the Bill as it left this place, it really produces nothing to the clubs to allow them to maintain the position which is traditional to them and which I believe has been beneficial to the industry.

With the type of consultation that would take place in future under the new Racing Act, and with the type of discussion which I believe will come from the controlling authorities in the three codes, it may well be that a formula for the proper number of bookmakers to appear on any course (dog-racing, trotting, or horse-racing) will eventuate, but at least it will come from the controlling authority and it will be a decision made by people who have an intimate knowledge of the code and who are involved in it. The manner in which the Government is approaching this, where the Betting Control Board will become the dictator on the whole issue, is against the best interests of the racing industry. If the Government persists in its attitude, and if no further opportunity arises to alter these provisions of the Bill, it will be interesting to see how quickly the Government seeks to introduce amendments to give back to the racing clubs some of the autonomy which I believe is in the interests of the industry.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I cannot let the member for Light get away with that sort of rubbish.

Dr. Eastick: It is not rubbish: it is fact.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: If the Betting Control Board does it, it is dictatorship; if it done by the clubs, it is autonomy and tradition! In fact, the principle at issue involves the interests of the public, interests of bookmakers, and interest of the clubs. The clubs have an interest to ensure that the betting service provided is a good one and that their revenue position is protected. They may have an interest to ensure that there is not too much competition with the tote, or something like that. Their interest could be more than the quality of the betting service. Public interest is in the quality of the betting service provided. Too few bookmakers means that the public gets ripped off more than would be the case otherwise. The bookmakers' interest is in their own livelihood, their ability to carry out the function for which they are licensed.

These interests of bookmakers, clubs, and the public can and do conflict with each other. If there is any principle whatever, it is that some independent arbitrating authority should determine the matter, and who better than the authority which licenses the bookmakers in the first place? The honourable member has carried on with a lot of nonsense on this question, in the original debate, in Committee, and now here again. I hope that other honourable members see that it is nonsense and that the proposition the Government has put is quite proper: nothing to do with dictatorship, nothing to do with interference with autonomy, but a matter of making a proper determination in circumstances where a conflict of interests must be considered.

Dr. EASTICK: I dispute that what I have said is rubbish and nonsense. I take the point that the Government is determined that the Betting Control Board shall be judge and jury, and that it is committed to that course. In my estimation, that course of action ultimately will be seen to be against the best interests of the racing industry. If changes are not made at this time, inevitably they will be made in the near future.

Motion carried.

The following reason for disagreement to the Legislative Council's amendments Nos. 1 to 5 was adopted:

Because the amendments are contrary to the objectives of the Bill.

STAMP DUTIES ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Returned from the Legislative Council with the following suggested amendments:

No. 1. Page 1—After clause 1 insert new clause 1a as follows:

1a. (1) Section 31b of the principal Act is amended—

(*a*) by striking out paragraph (*f*) of the definition of "loan" and inserting in lieu thereof the following paragraph:

(*f*) any loan advance or payment—

(i) by a registered credit union to any of its members;

and

(ii) upon which interest at a rate not exceeding the rate fixed by regulation for the purposes of this subparagraph is payable;

and

(*b*) by striking out the definition of "registered credit union" and inserting in lieu thereof the following definition:

"registered credit union" means a body registered as a credit union under the Credit Union Act, 1976:.

(2) This section shall come into operation on a day to be fixed by proclamation.

No. 2. Page 2, lines 27 to 29 (clause 5)—Leave out all words in these lines and insert new subsection (2) as follows:

(2) This section does not apply in respect of a security by way of mortgage for the payment or repayment of moneys that may become due on an account current unless—

(*a*) where the total amount secured or to be ultimately recoverable is limited—the amount so limited does not exceed four thousand dollars;

or

(*b*) where the total amount secured or to be ultimately recoverable is not limited—the total amount actually secured or recoverable does not exceed four thousand dollars.

Consideration in Committee.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN (Premier and Treasurer): I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendments be agreed to.

These amendments were inserted by the Government in another place. They are consequential on the provisions of the Credit Union Bill to which the Chamber has agreed.

Motion carried.

CREDIT UNIONS BILL

Returned from the Legislative Council with the following amendments:

No. 1. Page 6, lines 18 and 19 (clause 12)—Leave out "(other than a person lawfully carrying on the business of banking or lawfully carrying on business as a building society)".

No. 2. Page 6, lines 23 to 30 (clause 12)—Leave out subclauses (3) and (4) and insert new subclauses (3) and (4) as follows:

(3) This section does not apply to—

(*a*) any person or body of persons (whether corporate or unincorporate) exempted by the Minister from the provisions of this section;

(*b*) any person or body of persons (whether corporate or unincorporate) lawfully carrying on the business of banking;

or

(*c*) any person or body of persons (whether corporate or unincorporate) lawfully carrying on business as a building society.

(4) The Minister may grant an exemption for the purposes of subsection (3) of this section upon such conditions as he thinks fit and may, upon non-compliance with any such condition, revoke the exemption.

No. 3. Page 8, line 42 (clause 20)—Leave out all words in this line.

No. 4. Page 9, lines 1 and 2 (clause 20)—Leave out all words in these lines.

No. 5. Page 12 (clause 27)—After line 12 insert new subclauses (3) and (4) as follows:

(3) Subject to subsection (4) of this section, the liability of a member of a credit union to the credit union is limited to the amount unpaid upon his shares.

(4) Subsection (3) of this section does not affect any liability of a member of a credit union arising under any contract between the credit union and that member.

Consideration in Committee.

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN (Attorney-General) moved:

That the Legislative Council's amendments be agreed to.

Motion carried.

EDUCATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Returned from the Legislative Council without amendment.

ADELAIDE FESTIVAL CENTRE TRUST ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Returned from the Legislative Council without amendment.

PULP AND PAPER MILL (HUNDREDS OF MAYURRA AND HINDMARSH) ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Returned from the Legislative Council without amendment.

PASTORAL ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Adjourned debate on third reading.

(Continued from November 25. Page 2526.)

Dr. EASTICK (Light): I thank the Government for giving me the opportunity to postpone this Bill so that the member for Frome could participate. The remarks I made the other evening were all those I wanted to make.

Mr. ALLEN (Frome): I wish to raise two points about this Bill as it comes out of Committee. The first is in relation to the amendment of section 42 (*c*) of the original Act. Under the original Act any small amount of land that became available the Minister had the right to allocate to a land owner without calling for applications, provided the area was less than two square miles in district A, 10 square miles in district B and 50 square miles south of the 26th parallel. The 26th parallel is the border between the Northern Territory and South Australia. It was thought to be difficult to ascertain exactly where the land was, and the Bill now specifies that any parcel of land inside the dog fence which does not exceed 50 square kilometres can be allocated by the Minister without calling for applications. Any land not exceeding 500 square kilometres outside the dog fence can also be allocated by the Minister. This is a very wise move, because anyone familiar with this part of the State would realise that areas of 50 square kilometres inside the dog fence or 500 square kilometres outside the dog fence is regarded as a small area of country and not large enough to make a living from.

Water is very necessary for the running of the pastoral industry, and practically all that area is served by the Great Australian Artesian Basin. It would cost about $50 000 to put down an artesian bore today, so it would be ridiculous to allocate this small area of land to someone who had to spend such a large sum of money to get water. The stocking rate was previously one cow to the square mile, so the most stock that someone could run on a holding of this size would be 200 or 300 cattle. It would be silly to call applications for an area of land such as this, so it is wise to give the Minister the power to allocate to an adjoining landowner.

Section 44 (*a*) is amended in relation to the stocking of pastoral holdings. Ever since 1939 there have been restrictions on stocking in connection with pastoral leases. Previously, if the stocking rates were not abided by, the Minister had the right to cancel the lease of the parcel of land. Under the new Act, if the landowner insists on overstocking, the Minister may impose a fine on that landowner instead of cancelling his lease.

This is a wise move, because under the old Act the cancelling of a lease was a severe penalty on the landowner. I imagine that no Government would want to have a cattle or sheep station on its hands. The imposing of a fine of $2 000 or $50 a day thereafter I think is a much more satisfactory way of resolving the situation. The inspecting of stocking rates is done by the Pastoral Board. It has been my experience over the past few years that the board has been fair and co-operative in the implementation of this provision. It is difficult when one starts talking about overstocking in this part of the State, because when there is a series of droughts one could have a minimal number of stock and yet still be overstocked, whereas in the past three or four good seasons the pastures could carry more stock than they are carrying at present without saying that they were overstocked. The Pastoral Board has been very co-operative in this regard, and I understand that the landholders in that area are pleased with the way this Act has been administered. I support the third reading.

Bill read a third time and passed.

[*Sitting suspended from 6 to 7.30 p.m.*]

MINING ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from December 2. Page 2755.)

Mr. GUNN (Eyre): This Bill, which has been rushed into the House, contains many matters about which I am concerned. I have not had an opportunity to have proper discussions with my constituents about it. The Bill affects my constituents at Andamooka and Coober Pedy. The Minister has assured me that my constituents at Andamooka are pleased with the Bill, because the proposals of the Western Mining Corporation will be considered at Andamooka. I have sent copies of the Bill and the Minister's second reading explanation to Andamooka and Coober Pedy and, from the brief discussions I have had with the Secretary of the Coober Pedy Progress and Miners Association, I know that there are a number of points about which it is concerned. Representatives of that association were going to meet tonight and let me know their attitude at 7 p.m. Unfortunately, however, the telephone service to Coober Pedy is out of order, so I am unable clearly to state the position. However, these people had not seen the Bill on Friday evening when I spoke to them, and that is indeed an unsatisfactory situation.

I make clear to the Minister that the Liberal Party stands fairly and squarely behind the opal miners. It is all right for the Minister to smile. However, as a Party that believes in free enterprise, the Liberal Party intends to ensure that these individuals, who are engaged in a free enterprise activity, that is, mining, are properly protected. We do not intend to allow any large multinational company to come into the area and stampede over their mining rights, and we stand by that. If it is found that the legislation is unsatisfactory and impinges on their rights, after the next State election we will take the appropriate action to solve the problem, and the Minister will be unable to introduce legislation of this kind. I hope that in future the Minister will show them the courtesy of making the legislation available to their committee so that they can fully understand it and comment on its likely effects.

I am aware that the Bill basically allows the Western Mining Corporation to mine or prospect below the areas that normally yield opal, and that it also re-enacts the provisions dealing with illegal mining. I do not oppose the latter provision, because it is absolutely essential that the gangster element that has been operating in the fields for some time be dealt with as harshly as possible. If people are caught mining illegally, they should be barred from the fields for a long time. Unfortunately, the police have not been able to catch enough of these offenders, but I hope that, in future, all those persons engaged in illegal mining activities will be apprehended and removed from the area. I would describe such people as bloodsuckers—those who want to cash in on the hard work of individuals who have worked for years and hardly been able to make a living. When a miner discovers a reasonable parcel of opal, someone else comes in and relieves him of it. I totally oppose such a practice.

When similar legislation was introduced previously by the previous Attorney-General, he was concerned that the measures were harsh. I recall the remarks of the member for Mitcham on that occasion in expressing some opposition to the legislation. However, it has been found to be successful. It is necessary in legislation that the Minister have the right to revoke any order made under such provisions. Clause 16, which amends section 42 of the principal Act, dealing with the issue of precious stones prospecting permits, provides:

(4) A precious stones prospecting permit is not transferable.

(5) A person shall not—

(*a*) lend a precious stones prospecting permit to any other person;

or

(*b*) permit any other person to make use, or take the benefit, of his precious stones prospecting permit.

Can the Minister say whether that provision will mean that the normal mining activity at Coober Pedy, carried out by one, two or three individuals, may be illegal? If it does, I will not hesitate to oppose the clause. It is unclear in the definition and in the Minister's second reading explanation just what he has in mind. This matter should be cleared up once and for all. Another matter that concerns me is the amendment to section 51 of the principal Act. In the Act, this section provides:

No lease or licence shall be granted under this section of the Act in respect of land comprising or comprised in any precious stones field.

When the legislation was previously before us (and the member for Henley Beach will recall this), the opal miners made representations to the effect that they wanted other forms of mining precluded from the whole area; that was a reasonable suggestion. Now, the amendment will allow the Western Mining Corporation to mine at Andamooka. Although I understand that the people up there are satisfied with this arrangement, what concerns my constituents this time is what the position will be where a person is mining a claim and the corporation wishes to drill on the claim. What will be the situation if the corporation or any other large corporation that is prospecting and mining in the area wishes to peg a claim and mine in the same area as that in which exploration is taking place?

What will be the situation if the corporation finds opal during its drilling operations? Who will be allocated the claim, and what method will the Minister use to determine whether the area is to be made available to the general opal miner? What criteria will the Minister use? If traces are found in an area where drilling is taking place, many people will want to peg a claim in the area. Obviously some criteria must be laid down in the matter.

Mr. Harrison: You haven't done your homework.

Mr. GUNN: The honourable member who has just made his maiden speech would not know anything about the mining industry. I doubt whether he has been to the opal fields and, even if he has, he would not understand, anyway. He has no knowledge of pegging a claim or of the machinery used. People up there would probably not want to know him, because most of them are engaged in free enterprise and guard their industry jealously, whereas the honourable member, as a dedicated socialist, would be against them, anyway. I will not take notice of anything he says. I am concerned about the welfare of the opal-mining section in my district and, as long as I am a member (which will be longer than the member for Albert Park will be here), I intend to try to protect their interests.

The other matter to which I will refer relates to the removal of machinery. The Minister would be aware that many opal miners go away during the summer months and leave some of their equipment in the field. I hope that they will not be compelled to remove the machinery. The Minister will recall that earlier this year I drew his attention to the unsatisfactory situation that had developed a the old Glenloth goldfields, where a constituent of mine is the Manager of a large property. He drew to my attention the condition in which people had left the area after mining it. It appeared that they had abandoned the area, leaving it in a thoroughly disgraceful state. Machinery was scattered over a large area, and it did not appear that they would return and tidy it up. I hope that this provision will empower the Minister to force these people to tidy up the area before they finally move out. I hope that the Minister will reply to me regarding clause 34. Clause 35 inserts a new section 87a as follows:

An inspector, or an authorised person, may at any time enter and remain upon land comprised within a mining tenement for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of this Act have been, or are being, complied with.

Does that provision apply also to the precious stones prospecting area? As the Minister is aware, miners are not keen to have anyone around their claims. I think that the Minister should clearly state his intentions regarding that matter. I am unable to speak at much greater length about the legislation, because I have not had the opportunity to have the discussions I wanted to have with my constituents.

Mr. Harrison: You haven't done your homework.

Mr. GUNN: The interjection completely displays to the House how ignorant of the facts is the member for Albert Park. He would be aware that it is difficult, at short notice, to get copies of the legislation to people living in isolated areas. As soon as they became available, I posted them to my constituents. I have contacted my constituents and asked for comments. He should understand that it takes time for this material to arrive at its destination and that people need time to consider it. It is not my fault, or theirs, that telephone communications are out of order this evening. I hope that, in future, the Minister will make the legislation available a few days earlier.

The other matters in the Bill I do not think are contentious. The Liberal Party will support the second reading, reserving its right for a future occasion, if the amendments to the Act prove unsatisfactory, to alter them. I hope the Minister will give an assurance that the rights of legitimate opal miners will not be affected in any way by this legislation. I brought a deputation to see the Minister earlier this year, and we had lengthy discussions. Some of the matters in the Bill were canvassed briefly at that time. When the deputation left, the people were not convinced about some of the suggestions the Minister was floating. From the brief discussions I have had with people at Coober Pedy, they were still concerned about some of the provisions which, as I explained over the telephone, were in the Bill.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON (Minister of Mines and Energy): The opal miners were consulted on the general proposition of so-called strata titles in the opal fields. The member for Eyre will recall that the matter was discussed in my office with representatives from Coober Pedy, and that that was subsequent to correspondence I had had with the Coober Pedy Progress Association. It is a strange quirk that, where the possibility of strata titles may well arise at Andamooka, the opal miners seem to be fully in support of the proposition, whilst at Coober Pedy there are still some suspicions. The provision of the Bill creates a situation where the principle of the strata title proposal is approved, but the Director is given power to work out the details of it.

I want to give an assurance that, in the process of working out the details, the Director will provide all the consultation that is necessary with the Coober Pedy miners to ensure that they fully understand and feel that their rights in the matter are protected. The Western Mining Corporation discovery at Roxby Downs, near Andamooka, is significant. At this stage, until they do some stepping-out drilling, which is about to commence, the size of the deposits, and therefore the economic viability of them, cannot be tested.

Mr. Gunn: Do you think devaluation will help them in their consideration?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: Devaluation will help that as well as it will help the shipbuilding industry, as well as it will put up costs and wages and prices.

Mr. Gunn: That is two bob each way.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: That is exactly the problem with devaluation.

Mr. Dean Brown: Are you in favour of devaluation?

The SPEAKER: Order! I cannot recall anything in the Bill about devaluation.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Dean Brown: It affects mining, Mr. Speaker.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: As you will appreciate, Sir, the member for Davenport will misrepresent what one says, no matter how clearly one states it, because he is absolutely incapable of understanding the English language—either that or he does it deliberately. I would not like to reflect on his motives, because that would be contrary to Standing Orders. The position with Western Mining Corporation is that further drilling must take place, but certainly the latest hole at Roxby Downs covered a very broad section of copper averaging 2 per cent with small areas, but still significant areas of the section, reaching a 4 per cent lode.

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order! There is far too much audible conversation.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: That is at depths of up to 500 feet. Certainly there are no inconsistencies. I do object to the gutter tactics, the continual attempts of the member for Davenport to lower the standard of the debate, to misinterpret, and to tell direct untruths. It is a continuous tactic that goes on and on and on, and he degrades this Parliament when he does it. The member for Kavel is associated with it.

The member for Eyre, in his remarks about Western Mining Corporation, assumed that it would be granted a licence automatically in the Andamooka opal field. That assumption is not necessarily the case. All this legislation does is create the possibility. Appropriate conditions have to be worked out and, if a proposed licence is to be granted, it must be gazetted and subject to a period for objections to be considered. There is a process under the legislation to be gone through.

However, the surveys that have been done in the area suggest that there are interesting structures to be drilled within the Andamooka opal field and that there are areas similar to the area adjacent to Roxby Downs, where copper has been discovered. I suspect that one of the reasons why the Andamooka miners are interested in this possibility is that, if there is a major copper operation in that area, they can expect a considerable improvement in their living and working conditions. I think they see that aspect very clearly.

Mr. Gunn: Better water?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The water should improve, and the roads should improve. The only danger the Andamooka opal miners could face is that Western Mining Corporation might discover copper closer to the Port Augusta to Woomera road. If a viable deposit was discovered there, perhaps an operation would be mounted there before one was mounted closer to Andamooka. That obviously would be to their disadvantage. If a licence is granted in the Andamooka opal field itself and a discovery is made that is of economic significance, that would guarantee a considerable improvement in the overall infrastructure that services Andamooka. That would be very much to the benefit of the Andamooka miners.

I should imagine that, if opal were discovered in the process of drilling for copper at a deeper depth, the Director of Mines would have to devise some kind of system of balloting for the issue of any permit to an opal miner, unless the drilling was taking place on an existing permit area over which a claim had been established, in which case the discovery of opal would have exactly the same consequence as the recent subsidised drilling for more opal had when that was undertaken by the Mines Department. I think the Andamooka opal miners recognise that. The way in which opal would be allocated would depend very much on whether an existing permit covered the area. If there were no existing prospecting permit, some kind of balloting arrangement would have to be undertaken.

Clause 16 does not prevent a partnership between genuine miners. It aims at the question of a nominee holding a prospecting permit on behalf of someone else. It will certainly make that difficult, but where there is a partnership between genuine miners and where each of those miners has a separate permit in his own name, there will be no difficulty. Clause 34 does not apply to the situation where somebody is away on holidays over the summer period. It is intended to cover a situation where a mining tenement has been forfeited, surrendered, abandoned, or has lapsed.

Mr. Gunn: Does that avoid the situation at Glenloth where they left the place a disgrace?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: Hopefully, but I suspect that the only way to prevent things being left in a bad state is to post sufficient bond moneys to cover clearing up operations. There are in the opal fields, where there is individual prospecting, great difficulties associated with that. There are problems where a prospecting company goes into liquidation while still carrying out a search or mining operation.

Clause 35, which gives power of inspection to an inspector or authorised person, applies to all mining tenements and covers the opal fields as well. I realise that there may be trouble with the Coober Pedy miners but, if we are to ensure a return to a more lawful situation on that opal field, I think that provision is necessary. This Bill reached my hands only a day or so before it was introduced into Parliament. It was necessary that it be introduced at this stage because the provisions with respect to the banning of miners from opal fields ceases at the end of this year, and without some legislation it would not be possible to continue the bans that have already been imposed. I thank the member for Eyre for his co-operation with this Bill. I realise he has to make a bit of noise about the matter, but nevertheless, basically, he has co-operated, and it is pretty good when one can get co-operation from the member for Eyre.

Bill read a second time.

In Committee.

Clauses 1 to 15 passed.

Clause 16—"Issue of precious stones prospecting permit."

Mr. GUNN: It seems, from what the Minister had to say in his reply to the debate, that the purpose of this clause is to stop people from pegging a number of claims and just holding them. Another problem that arises is that some people operating on the opal field do not have much capital, and there are occasions when they go into partnership with a person engaged in business, or perhaps someone from another part of the State, who helps to finance them during difficult periods. I trust that this clause will not prevent those programmes going ahead, otherwise it would be unfortunate because sometimes people mine for a long time before they are fortunate enough to gain a decent return from their mine. I should be pleased if the Minister would clarify that matter.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON (Minister of Mines and Energy): I think the clause was designed to prevent, as does the principal Act, and to make more clear the situation where an opal miner is financed by someone outside the opal field and where that miner attempted to hold two claims when there was only one genuine miner. The

existence of some other source of finance for the genuine opal miner does not prevent that genuine miner having his one prospecting permit. It is designed to prevent a nominee, or other friends and relatives, being used to gain other permits and to hold areas, preventing genuine miners from getting to them. Where there are two genuine miners in partnership, they can hold permits in their own names: there is nothing to prevent that.

Clause passed.

Clauses 17 to 24 passed.

Clause 25—"Restoration of land."

Mr. GUNN: The Minister would be aware that much opposition has been expressed in certain mining circles, particularly at Coober Pedy, to restoration, particularly dealing with bulldozer back-filling. Is it envisaged that this clause will strengthen the Minister's hand in dealing with that situation? The Minister would be aware, as would the member for Henley Beach, who was involved with the original Act when it was introduced, that great opposition was expressed to restoration by a number of people. Is it intended to make people back-fill cuts? I hope consideration is not being given to making people fill in every core or drill hole currently on the opal field, or to make people fill in holes that are drilled in the future.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I think the honourable member can be assured that the Act will be administered with common sense. It is obviously an unsatisfactory situation when there are Mines Department employees of sufficient status in an area to see that certain things that ought to be done are in fact done, but they have not the power to do this because the Act requires an inspector to do it. This clause is designed to strengthen the department's position, because it means that in an area such as Andamooka where we do not have an inspector, an authorised officer could carry out certain duties. It may be that we would try to get better restoration of the area. I am sure that the honourable member would support that objective. Obviously, however, any inspector or authorised officer must operate in the context of the opal mining field. A process of education is involved, and the law must be applied with common sense. An excessive degree of bureaucracy is likely to lead to such a furore that I imagine the honourable member would be busy for some time after.

Mr. GUNN: I do not know about the honourable member's being busy, but I believe that the Minister might be fairly busy if he tried to use a heavy hand in relation to this matter.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: You would support restoration?

Mr. GUNN: I would support a commonsense approach. Perhaps the Minister is not aware that on many occasions when people abandon a mine to try their luck elsewhere another miner will come to the abandoned mine and at times has been successful. It would be unfortunate if a blanket provision were imposed that every mine, when abandoned, must be filled in. It would mean that several people would be denied an opportunity to make a living; people who do not have the capital to sink their own shaft.

Clause passed.

Clauses 26 to 30 passed.

Clause 31—"Penalty for illegal mining, etc."

Mr. GUNN: This is an important amendment to the Act. Does the Government intend to take any further action to assist the police in their difficult task of apprehending people who engage in illegal mining activities? A problem that has faced the police in the past is catching people who are mining illegally. The Minister would be aware that the opal fields spread for kilometres in all directions. People with walkie-talkie radios could be placed in strategic positions to watch for anyone coming. Illegal mining has reached such a stage that, if a person strikes opal in his mine, he must virtually sleep at the mine until he has removed all the opal. That situation is unsatisfactory. Has the Government anything in mind to provide extra inspectors to assist the police, or could it provide extra police patrols so that the police could be more active in the areas concerned? The Minister would also be aware that this is a large area to police and that only a certain number of officers can be on duty at a certain time.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The Mines Department and the Police Department co-operate closely on this matter. Understandably, the Police Department is limited regarding the amount of support it can give in meeting its responsibilities elsewhere in the State. I can assure the honourable member that, where additional police support can be obtained, it will be obtained, and that the Mines Department will do its best on behalf of opal miners to seek that additional support. Regarding banning anyone from the opal fields, it is a difficult judgment to make unless the person to be banned has been convicted of an offence so that one has a good basis for suspicion that the person may be involved in illegal activities other than those for which he was caught. One could not, without seriously infringing people's civil rights, ban people from the opal fields just on hearsay. It is never an easy decision to make.

Mr. Gunn: I realise that.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: Normally one wants tangible evidence that the person concerned has been before a court. The co-operation between the police and the extent of police support to the opal fields does receive constant attention from my office.

Mr. Gunn: Do you realise that organised gangs are involved?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I appreciate that kind of problem, and I appreciate that even if the police staff in the area were doubled one might still have trouble catching these people just because of the nature of the area and the problem of securing effective co-operation from some miners who may well believe that they are under some kind of threat from the people who are indulging in illegal activities.

Mr. Gunn: They threaten their lives, homes and families.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I appreciate that: the matter is treated seriously, but some kind of balance between the rights of the community and the individual's civil rights must be preserved.

Mr. EVANS: Comment has recently been made about the handling of opal. It comes back to stopping people from intruding into other people's mines. It has been put to me recently that the problem could be approached if the Federal Government were eventually to levy a flat tax on opal and to sell all opal through a Government agency by Government auction. We would therefore be sure to collect at least some taxes for the area, we would have greater control over opal that is obtained illegally and a better chance to catch up with these people. Under that system not as much manipulation would occur at the field, and people would have to obtain permits

before opal could be exported or taken overseas. I will write to my Federal colleagues about the matter. Has the Minister considered taking action in this direction? If a reasonable flat tax were levied, I am sure that it would be more acceptable and would help overcome the present situation that exists in the field.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: That matter has been considered. The honourable member might care to have a yarn with the Director of Mines, because he would find that the Director's views are almost identical to his. One would need to license opal exporters and obtain interstate agreements so that the requirements that apply in South Australia would apply in other States. As well as an agreement with the Commonwealth we would need agreements with New South Wales and, I suspect, Queensland, which might be difficult.

Mr. Gunn: I couldn't see why.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I understand the honourable member's proclivities, but others of us may have some difficulty. Nevertheless, an attempt will be made to discuss this matter with a view to achieving a greater degree of control and a means of obtaining an income by putting back more by way of infrastructure into the opal fields themselves.

Clause passed.

Remaining clauses (32 to 36) and title passed.

Bill read a third time and passed.

POLICE OFFENCES ACT AMENDMENT BILL (No. 3)

Returned from the Legislative Council without amendment.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG ADDICTS (TREATMENT) ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Returned from the Legislative Council with the following amendments:

No. 1. Page 3, line 3 (clause 8)—After "the" insert "member of the police force or the".

No. 2. Page 3 (clause 8)—After line 35 insert new subsection (4a) as follows:—

"(4a) Where a person apprehended under this section is admitted as a patient into a sobering-up centre, the officer by whom he is admitted shall, in the presence of the member of the police force or the authorised person, take custody of—

(*a*) any object removed from the apprehended person in pursuance of subsection (2) of this section; and

(*b*) any valuable object on his person at the time of his admission,

and any such object shall, on or before discharge of the patient, be returned to him."

Consideration in Committee.

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN (Attorney-General) moved:

That the Legislative Council's amendments be agreed to.

Motion carried.

CONFERENCES

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO (Minister of Transport) moved:

That Standing Orders be so far suspended as to enable the conferences on the Workmen's Compensation Act Amendment Bill (No. 2) and the Road Traffic Act Amendment Bill (No. 3) to be held during the adjournment of the House and that the managers report the result thereof forthwith at the next sitting of the House.

Motion carried.

ADJOURNMENT

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN (Minister of Works) moved:

That the House do now adjourn.

Mr. SLATER (Gilles): I wish to draw attention to a matter to which much publicity has been given recently—the increase in crime, particularly amongst juveniles. This phenomenon has occurred in most countries. Much has been said and written on this subject but it is usually about the extent of the problem, and does not normally suggest the basic causes of juvenile crime. Rather, statistics are generally given on the increase, treatment and rehabilitation of offenders. Some commentators apportion much of the blame on government, on the courts, and on what they describe as moral decline generally. Rarely do those people come to grips with the real reason why a significant number of young people in our community are criminally inclined at an early age.

I intend to establish some of the root causes of juvenile crime and suggest some solutions to the problem. Before doing so, I refer to the recent report of the South Australian Commissioner of Police and the attempt by the press to greatly exaggerate the increase in juvenile crime. Dealing in this matter in a Ministerial statement, the Minister for Community Welfare (page 1862 of *Hansard*) stated on November 3, 1976:

The report on juvenile crime in today's *Advertiser* emphasises statistics that are simply not true. Juveniles are not involved in 84 per cent of serious crime, and the statistics quoted by the Police Department do not suggest that that is so. This figure was arrived at by the journalist in question by adding the proportion of serious crime attributed to children under 18 to that attributed to children 14 and under. This latter category is, of course, contained in the former, and so has been doubly counted.

The Minister goes on to State that during the financial year 1974-75 the number of children appearing before the Juvenile Court and juvenile aid panels in South Australia increased to 6 747. His statement continued:

This increase indicates that the juvenile offending rate has increased from 25 a 1 000 in the financial year 1973-74 to 32 a 1 000 in the financial year 1974-75.

The important fact in the Minister's statement is that, on the positive side, the figures reveal that almost 97 per cent of South Australian juveniles do not offend. Of the 3 per cent who did, initial indications were that only one in five reoffended. Those figures speak for themselves: 97 per cent of people in South Australia under the age of 18 years do not get themselves involved with the law. Regarding the 3 per cent who did offend, perhaps one of the most disconcerting features was the increase in crimes associated with violence. It is well to remember that most teenagers do not get involved with the law, but there is a tendency amongst offenders towards crimes of violence.

Mr. Dean Brown: Actually 97 per cent aren't apprehended.

Mr. SLATER: A total of 97 per cent of South Australian's young people have never run into trouble with the law.

Mr. Dean Brown: Haven't been apprehended.

Mr. SLATER: There are no statistics on apprehension. Let us remember that the overwhelming majority of South Australian teenagers does not get in trouble with the law, despite what the press has tried to establish. Whose fault is juvenile crime? Is it the fault of the education system, the Government, the family situation, or society? Is it the fault of the sort of society in which the member for Davenport believes? Is it perhaps that some juveniles do

not accept the emphasis on material success and status? Obviously, many young people have lost their sense of belonging, to the sort of society in which the member for Davenport believes. That is one of the problems in relation to juvenile crime.

I believe that the cause of much juvenile crime is the combination of several factors, such as the influence at an early age of the media, particularly television, which has a tremendous influence on young people's minds. I will quote from what I believe to be a reasonably well-informed and authoritative journal, namely, the *Medical Journal of Australia,* which includes an article on violence in television programmes. It relates to a survey taken in the United States of America. I will quote only briefly, because of the time factor, as follows:

Perhaps the most important thing about television is that it has invaded our homes, passing through many long-established barriers to reach our off-guard eyes, ears and minds. Whether or not its influence is harmful, more particularly to youth, it is not good enough to dismiss or airly rationalise evidence put forward to that effect or to behave as if it does not matter whether it is harmful or not. "It is obvious", writes Dr. Semmler, "to anyone who has studied researches undertaken, especially in the last 10 years, that the link between media violence and subsequent anti-social behaviour is well indicated—in any part of the world."

That article substantiates my argument. A report in one of our local papers corroborates that article. It relates to an American study on children who ape their television heroes. Here again, time does not permit me to quote in detail from the report, which is on the same basis as the one appearing in the medical journal. Television, which has a profound influence on young people, probably has an effect on every person in the community who is willing to accept the types of programme shown. In the time left to me I refer to the kind of lack of respect that, unfortunately, exists in some young people's minds towards authority generally. Perhaps this reaction to authority, be it parent, police or teacher, is accentuated by media presentation. I am concerned at the effect on the police, who must face difficult situations in the course of their duty in dealing with the public. This sort of thing is probably going on right now at a certain rock concert.

Mr. Dean Brown: Are you reflecting on the Bay City Rollers?

Mr. SLATER: No, but I am using that as an example of crowds congregating. I am not concerned about the situation this evening, as the police and security people will adequately handle it. There are occasions when two police officers may be called to deal with a difficult situation.

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member's time has expired.

Mr. EVANS (Fisher): I did not intend to take up the point of law and order or the lack of respect by people in the community, particularly young people but, as the honourable member who has just finished speaking has taken up the subject, I shall speak on it. People in my area are concerned about this problem. I take the honourable member up on one point where he said that 97 per cent of minors never commit offences or are not apprehended.

Mr. Slater: That's true.

Mr. EVANS: If the honourable member is trying to play with figures on such a vital issue, I think that he is trying to mislead himself and Parliament. The figure of 3 per cent is quite high. We can eliminate the day-old child, because the only offence he is likely to commit would be against the noise-pollution laws if they become operative. Those under 10 years of age seldom commit offences, but the honourable member has tried to take all of those children into his calculations.

Mr. Slater: You're wrong.

Mr. EVANS: He agreed about 97 per cent of minors not being apprehended. Young people have congregated at a spot in Stirling near the playground (or the oak cafe, as it is known to the local residents) since I was a teenager. Over the years we have had little trouble until recently. It is not the older people who are particularly concerned about the situation: it is the local teenagers who have been attacked by groups from other areas who want to have a stir and who can jump into their vehicles or on to their motor bikes and leave the area before the police can apprehend them.

Recently, young people have been admitted to hospital after being bashed. The young people have not interfered with anyone else, but have been bashed by people who have set out to cause violence and to ruin other people's pleasure and the harmony of their life. Whether the honourable member likes it or not, it is a serious situation in the community. The same sort of situation applies at Blackwood. A man over 80 years of age has lived there all of his life. Someone broke into his house where he has lived alone in recent years. He was bashed, his furniture was smashed, and he was left on the floor. Society has reached the stage where I believe that the police are inadequately equipped with manpower and equipment. When some of these young people are taken before the court, well-meaning welfare officers plead to have them released on the slightest possible charge. This creates very little respect for the law, because young people know that they will not be severely penalised. The hard-headed young person who has no respect for the lives, the limbs, or the freedom of other people and their property is not concerned about a small penalty. He is prepared to take it for the glory he gets among his mates from bashing up people or smashing their property. This Government should be conscious of that situation and you, Mr. Speaker, are a part of the team. The situation is serious, the worst it has been in the history of this country.

The point has been made that many of these young people are neither charged nor convicted. The police will say that in many cases they cannot find the offender. At times they know it is a waste of time taking up a minor charge, because nothing will happen. If a person gets away with a minor charge, he will go on to bigger and better things in the eyes of those who put him on a pedestal. That is the problem. If we went back to the days when a policeman could give them a clip in the ear or a toe in the behind and send them home for minor offences, we would not have such problems. The Government and the Attorney-General should be conscious of this. It was not my purpose in this grievance debate to discuss that issue, but the member for Gilles raised it and I wanted to follow it through as it affects my area.

Within the Mitcham Hills and Stirling area we do not have a 24-hour police station. I have accepted the explanation from Ministers up to now that it is not necessary, that patrols can be brought from the city within 20 minutes, and that there is a regular patrol within easy call of the area. The people of the area do not believe that is good enough. They do not feel protected. If a local police station is open 24 hours a day, they can go there and that makes them feel protected. It is hopeless to pick up a telephone and to make contact with the City

Watchhouse, some 13 kilometres or 15 km away, knowing that it is 20 minutes or 30 minutes before anyone can arrive. It is not good enough for the local people. The police do all they can, considering the facilities, the equipment, and the manpower they are given. The Mitcham Hills and Stirling area needs a 24-hour police station, and I ask the Government to consider the matter. Today I received a typed letter from the Minister of Transport regarding Shepherd Hill Road. The Minister wrote in reply to my letter of October 14. That is fairly fast for a reply from the Minister, nearly two months.

Mr. Slater: Which year?

Mr. EVANS: Perhaps it was last year. The member for Gilles obviously has little respect for the Minister of Transport. The Minister states that he intends turning Shepherd Hill Road into a priority road on January 1, 1977. I believe that to be a foolish move. People have been killed on that road. It is a road on which people travel at high speeds, not one that needs to be turned into a priority road. By doing that, we are virtually asking people to travel faster and thus create greater dangers.

About 2 000 schoolchildren attend schools along the road, and I think we are courting disaster. I do not reflect on the accident that occurred yesterday when a child was seriously injured. I do not believe that is the fault of the road, but I ask the Minister to look at this matter again before making this into a priority road. It is not necessary and it is not wanted. I have not had one request for it but I have had requests not to make it a priority road. Another matter of concern is the main road from Blackwood to Belair, the worst main road within the metropolitan area. The Minister of Transport has known about it for a long time, and he says he will do something the next year or the year after. It is a dangerous road and it passes along the front of an infants school and a primary school.

Dr. Eastick: It's got some very deep shoulders.

Mr. EVANS: The member for Light has travelled in the area, and he knows what it is like. It is a bad road. The junction at the round-about at Blackwood needs traffic lights, along with the general upgrading of the main Belair-Blackwood road. Another matter which is comparatively minor and which I hope the Minister of Transport will look at is that the Telecom telephone at the Aldgate railway station has been disconnected. There is no way for people who have goods transported to the freight yards at Aldgate to find out whether the goods are there, other than to ring Bridgewater or Mount Lofty stations and ask to have the matter checked, or to ring Adelaide and have it checked on the internal telephone within the railways system. I am told that this action has been taken because the department could not check on the number of telephone calls made.

Does the department doubt the staff or does it doubt outsiders? Will the Minister take all telephones out of South Australian stations because the accounts cannot be checked? Why has the telephone been taken away from the Aldgate station, which would have more freight in a year than Mount Lofty or Bridgewater station would have, so that people who wish to inquire have to ring another station and wait for a reply? The situation is ridiculous. The Minister is saying he does not trust his staff. That is a reflection on the staff, and the disconnection of the telephone is a disadvantage to people who patronise the railways, an instrumentality the Government urges people to patronise. In such a station as Aldgate, that is ridiculous.

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member's time has expired.

Mr. KENEALLY (Stuart): I am somewhat encouraged by the looks of pleasure on the faces of members opposite as I enter this debate. I think I should comment briefly on what the member for Fisher has had to say about the Minister of Transport and his replies to letters. I do not think any of us would come to any view other than that the office of the Minister of Transport is perhaps the most competent in answering mail, initially acknowledging it, and following it up. For the member for Fisher to make such a petty remark about the Minister is indicative of the nature of the man. He continually amazes me.

I wish to speak about two matters. First, I want to discuss that gang of political pirates in Canberra who ruthlessly grabbed power in November of last year on the pretext that only they had the answer to the economic problems of this country.

Mr. Russack: They were voted in.

Mr. KENEALLY: In November of last year they grabbed power, irrespective of what the member for Gouger would like to believe. Since then, we have seen the Prime Minister and his Treasurer blame everyone and everything but themselves for the economic mess we are in at the moment. At a time when other comparable countries are coming out of their recession, Australia is getting deeper into the mire. We have heard Fraser and Lynch say that it is all Gough Whitlam's fault. People are getting sick and tired of being told 13 months after the event that it is still the fault of Gough Whitlam. The fault lies well and truly with the incompetence of the present incumbents in Canberra.

We have heard that our economic problems are the responsibility of a small group of militant trade unions. Those unions are never named. That is just a pretext that the Prime Minister and his Treasurer are grabbing to try to excuse their own incompetence. The blame rests well and truly with Fraser and Lynch and their cohorts in Canberra. This is quite clearly indicated by the response of their back-benchers, those one-timers they have in Canberra at the moment—

The Hon. Peter Duncan: That tatty lot.

Mr. KENEALLY: —that tatty lot, as they have been aptly described by the Attorney-General. At the next election they will all be political nonentities; they will be the forgotten men, as they are swept out of power. They came in dishonestly, claiming they had the answer to our problems. This was the justification for their actions. What I am concerned about in South Australia, and more particularly in the area I represent and the areas on each side, including Whyalla and Port Pirie, is that at the end of this school year many hundreds of schoolchildren will be leaving school with no prospects of employment whatsoever. This gang of pirates, which I mentioned earlier, is in power in Canberra saying that it will provide work for people in Australia, and that it will overcome the economic mess that it said we were in. It is much greater now. It is all right for members opposite to laugh: they may not have children leaving school this year and looking for jobs. The laugh would be on the other side of their faces if they had. They cannot say that I am fighting a personal battle, because I do not have a child leaving school this year, but I have great sympathy for people who know that their children will be forced to go back to school for an extra year or to spend 12 months without a job, developing what might well be unhealthy working habits in that time.

What is the Government in Canberra doing for these children who will not be able to get jobs? It is refusing

to pay them unemployment benefits until the school year starts. The answer to the economic problems one sees in Australia is obviously to deny young children employment benefits and to take benefits away from pensioners—to do everything to the people least able to afford it. The Federal Government's attitude is to protect those who can well afford to pay more to overcome the problems we are facing. I am concerned, even if members opposite are not, about the prospect of unemployment among the school leavers. It distresses me, and I wish it distressed members opposite. I wish they would take up the matter with their colleagues in Canberra (if they are prepared to accept that they are colleagues any more).

Mr. Russack: If you had done that two years ago—

Mr. KENEALLY: That is just not on any more.

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order!

Mr. KENEALLY: Why do members opposite not come out honestly and condemn their colleagues in Canberra, because they are worthy of condemnation. The other matter I raise is a peculiar phenomenon in politics at the moment. I know that politicians and political Parties are paranoid about the press, as we all like to have a good media. It has been quite amusing to me, and I suppose to other fair-minded people in the community to hear the Leader describe the *Advertiser* as "Dunstan's daily". How ridiculous! How absurd! The member for Eyre criticises the *Nation Review* and says it is a "socialist rag". He does not even know who owns the paper: it is certainly not one of Australia's greatest socialists. We have also seen the Federal Government trying to emasculate the Australian Broadcasting Commission and, having done that, of course, Fraser in his normal fashion will not take the blame himself, so he blames the manager of the A.B.C., Sir Henry Bland. I would blame Sir Henry Bland, too; he took on the job of cutting the heart out of the A.B.C., so he deserves condemnation. I will not support him, but it is amusing to see Malcolm Fraser in his attempt to get out from under.

I read with interest a report in the *National Times* last week containing an extract from the most recent book written by Alan Reid, entitled *The Whitlam Venture*, which the member for Eyre mentioned. Southey wrote a letter to William McMahon when he was Prime Minister in 1972. The report states, in portion:

> . . . all I am really sure of is that whoever the real enemy is in the Age, and I think it is probably Perkin, he must be brought into line or circumvented. I am much less concerned about the Herald and the Sun, for the Herald is reasonably trustworthy, whilst Oakes of the Sun is less damaging than Barnes. I know that Henry Bolte has very strong links with the Herald, and I wonder whether you have spoken to Henry about this, or whether I ought to do so myself. In straightening out the press, it is much more important that this should be done thoroughly than that it should be done in a hurry.

That is an interesting and enlightening report about the Federal President of the Liberal Party writing to the Prime Minister and saying that the *Herald*, the *Sun* and the *Age* had to be pulled into line. What power does the Federal Liberal Party in Australia have with regard to the press? How hypocritical for members opposite and their leaders in Canberra to suggest that the media in Australia, because they try to project an even-handed attitude towards politics, is somehow promoting left-wing socialist views. Anything but total support for the conservatives in this country is regarded by those same conservatives as left-wing socialist reporting. All members opposite and their colleagues elsewhere have grown up in a country where the media are totally right-wing, totally anti-Labor, or totally anti-socialist, and any change from that, just the slightest change in media that are still right-wing, is regarded by them as almost traitorous to the people who have put them into office and who have kept them in office by means of which we are all well aware and which were clearly indicated prior to the destruction of the Whitlam Government last year.

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member's time has expired.

Motion carried.

At 9.7 p.m. the House adjourned until Wednesday, December 8, at 2 p.m.